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Aluminum Company of America

TRENDS IN BASE METALS
By THE BANK OF MONTREAL

BRITISH METAL MARKETS
By L. H. TARRING
London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

EPTEMBER
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TWO LINE *Editorials*

Premier Khrushchev says that Russians should not get drunk and insult people. This, of course, does not apply to Russian Premiers.

* * *

Just now, it seems, the most interesting question before the Quiz Shows is: Which one of them is on the level?

* * *

Eggs, says a market report, are worth $2 a dozen in South America, so maybe Vice President Nixon should feel complimented that they gave him such an expensive reception.

* * *

Sometimes, it seems that most of those politicians who describe their position as "middle of the road" are really only in the middle of the left side of the road.

* * *

The commander of the Nautillus *told an inquiring reporter that the uranium powering the submarine "is bigger than some people say, and not as big as others say" — and that's just about the size we thought it was.*

* * *

A piano manufacturer announces a policy to make a one-price piano to sell for a thousand dollars. Well, "A Grand For a Grand" ought to make an attractive slogan.

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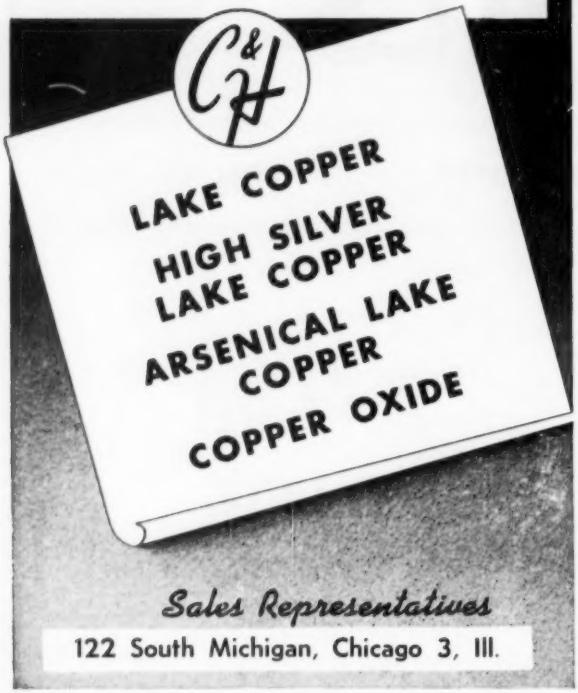

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Washington Report

September 23, 1958

IT WAS A TALE of two cities — Washington and London — as far as metal industry developments were concerned during the month in review. The big news came from the nation's capital where President Eisenhower finally acted on the Tariff Commission's recommendations by imposing import quotas on lead and zinc. In London, a United Nations-sponsored conference of nearly forty nations decided that no action was needed now to prop up the copper market but recommended a temporary short-term reduction in the production and export of lead and zinc. Domestically, news was also made by the Department of Interior which established the Office of Minerals Exploration to carry out the provisions of Public Law 701 (85th Congress) for Federal assistance in financing exploration for new or additional mineral reserves.

The United States quotas on lead and zinc, which go into effect on October 1, equal 80 per cent of the average annual commercial exports of these two metals during the five years 1953-1957. The lead quota works out at 354,720 short tons a year or 88,680 a quarter. The zinc quota would be 520,960 short tons a year or 130,240 a quarter.

This would allow more of the metals to come into the U. S. than had been recommended by three members of the Tariff Commission. The three members, all Republicans, had recommended in June that annual quotas be set at 50 per cent of the 1953-57 commercial imports. This would have worked out to 221,700 short tons for unmanufactured lead articles and 325,600 short tons for unmanufactured zinc articles.

Not included in the quotas are so-called "noncompetitive" imports that do not enter into direct market competition in the U. S. with corresponding domestic lead or zinc articles. Such noncompetitive imports include imports for Government stockpiles and imports of duty-free lead and zinc ores that are smelted and refined in the U. S. for the production of metals (or the fabricated articles incorporating them) for export.

Reject Tariff Increases

The President turned down recommendations by all six members of the commission to impose tariff duties on imports of the two metals. The Republican members had recommended slightly higher duties than were suggested by the three Democrats.

President Eisenhower said the imposition of quotas "is an unusual step but it is better suited than a tariff increase" to solve the industry's tariff problems and bring it "enduring solution."

The President said in letters to the chairmen of the Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees "the condition of the domestic producers admits of no further delay in taking remedial measures."

He said there is no doubt that domestic producers "are in genuine distress." These producers, he noted, have cut their production sharply while large commercial stocks have accumulated. Nevertheless, prices of both metals have declined and, despite decreased demand, import levels have remained high, according to the President's letters.

He ordered the import quotas to provide "escape clause" relief under the Reciprocal Trade Act.

Back in June, President Eisenhower postponed any substantive action on the Tariff Commission findings until Congress acted one way or another on the Administration's long-range minerals program to provide aid for lead, zinc, copper, tungsten and fluorspar. The House, however, killed that program.

The President's letters emphasized the importance to friendly countries of their exports to the U. S., the worldwide problem of lead and zinc over-production and the need for sharing the burden of this problem.

The U. S. has been discussing the matter with other countries, the President said, adding that he was hopeful that "mutually acceptable solutions can be found."

But because of the distress in which domestic producers now find themselves, President Eisenhower said, he was taking action to bring them immediate relief in the form of import quotas. This action, said the President, "should be of real benefit to the lead and zinc industries and that benefit should increase as our economy moves upward."

The quotas set by the President in a proclamation are allocated among exporting countries and subdivided into calendar quarters by different types of lead and zinc products.

Urge Lead, Zinc Output Cut

In his reference to discussions on metal problems with friendly nations the President had in mind a series of London meetings in mid-September attended by delegates from producing and consuming countries. In a statement after the lead and zinc talks, the conference advocated curbs on production and exports of both metals.

The curb on lead and zinc exports would last for a year or less; no time period was specified for the production curtailment, and there were indications that the delegates were divided on which move — export curtailments or production cuts—should be urged on member governments.

The delegates also decided to ask their governments to set up a world study group to consider the long-term problems of the lead and zinc industry.

The views of governments on these two proposals are to be sought "as soon as possible," said a statement issued after the conference. A subcommittee was appointed to meet later to consider the replies of governments and to report their conclusions.

The meeting on lead and zinc, which was also attended by six observer nations, was the second part of a conference on nonferrous metals convened by the United Nations. The first meeting, dealing with copper, decided that a recovery in the price of copper could best be left to the free play of economic forces.

Statement on Copper

Referring to copper, the delegates found that "no action was required at this time inasmuch as the situation was improving." It then recommended that full statistical informa-

(Continued on Page 18)

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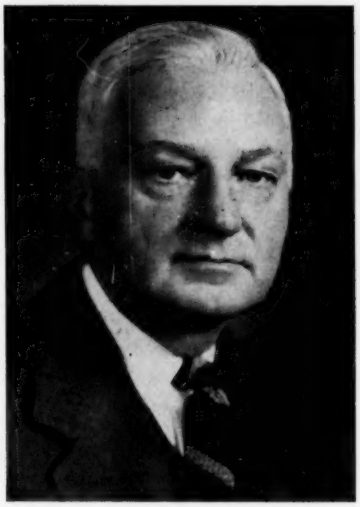
EXPANDED DOMESTIC PRIMARY ALUMINUM PRODUCTION WILL BE HELPFUL TO CUSTOM DIE CASTING INDUSTRY

Potential Annual Market for Light Metal in Automotive Applications Adds Up to 700 to 800 Million Pounds, Nearly One-Fifth of Available Capacity

By DONOVAN WILMOT*, Vice President, Aluminum Company of America

THE essence of what I have to say can be brought into focus, I think, by taking a quick glance at the aluminum industry in 1955 and see what has happened to it since. In 1955, everyone, and by everyone I mean the Government, the non-integrated users and the primary aluminum producers themselves wanted more primary aluminum — much more than was available. From everyone, including the die casters, came cries of "expand the industry." But, we couldn't expand fast enough to suit the Government, the non-integrated users or ourselves. By the end of 1955, capacity was 1,609,200 tons. However, metal supply remained short in spite of accelerated expansion of existing facilities and construction of entirely new ones. Calls for metal stockpiling and generally booming economic conditions throughout the country kept demand for aluminum above the growing supply.

The primary producers continued their expansion plans during 1956 so that by mid-year, capacity had increased 8 per cent over 1955. Expansion did not stop there, however; it continued at a rapid pace. By the end of 1957, production capacity available had climbed to 14 per cent more than in 1955. During 1958, this expansion has kept right on going. Just a few months ago, Ormet Corporation, a fifth primary producer, entered the business and a sixth, Harvey Aluminum, began production in August. This new capacity, plus additional facilities brought in by other aluminum producers, has raised the nation's primary aluminum capacity to approximately 2,080,000 tons at the present time. This means that primary aluminum capacity has increased some 30 per cent since 1955. In various stages of construction in the U. S. are still more facilities — many almost completed — which will eventualy increase domestic capacity to 2,604,500 tons — over 61 per cent more that 1955.



DONOVAN WILMOT

The expansion of the domestic primary aluminum industry is convincing evidence, we believe, of the unflagging confidence of the primary aluminum producers in the future, since all of these expanded facilities are being created entirely through the use of private funds.

I don't want to bore you with too many facts and figures, but I would like to give you some idea of the expense involved in such expansion. Last year's annual reports for Alcoa, Reynolds and Kaiser list a total of approximately 968 million dollars in long-term debt, which for the year 1957 alone increased by almost 250 million dollars. Every sign indicates that these three primary producers will have taken on a total long-term debt of approximately one and one-quarter billion dollars by the end of 1958.

Aluminum Supply Abundant

The result of all of this is that today and for the foreseeable future, there is an abundant supply of primary aluminum available for the civilian economy and for military needs. We have been caught in the usual ironical situation that about the time a large portion of the new facilities was completed and ready to operate, business in the country went into a decline. This slump, or whatever you want to call it, has not dampened in the slightest the optimism of the aluminum industry in its future.

One of the important effects on the die casting industry and fabricators generally of the expansion of primary aluminum production facilities is that it has restored the price relationship between secondary and primary to a more normal basis.

In September, 1955, the price of primary pig (99.5%) was approximately 22.5c per pound as compared to the secondary ingot (AXS-679) at over 30c per pound at that time. Looking at 1958 you will find that this price situation is now reversed. Secondary ingot is constant at slightly less than 22c per pound throughout the second quarter. Primary currently is priced at 24.7c per pound.

The primary producers have long been well aware of the fact that the die casting industry usually depends principally upon the secondary smelters for its supplies of metal. Our sales of primary to your industry consequently have been relatively small. It is only when the price of secondary rises above the price of primary that die casters find it in their interest to purchase large quantities of primary from us. While this is understandable, it is, of course,

* Address delivered at annual meeting of American Die Casting Institute in Chicago on September 11, 1958.

disappointing, particularly in the light of the greatly increased availability of primary.

Confidence in Future

It has been said that the main thing the aluminum industry has more of than metal is confidence in the future. Right now, however, we have to deal with the present. The continuing paramount need is the creation of new uses for aluminum in every form. We, in Alcoa, are hard at work to do just this. Such a program obviously requires heavy expenditures of time and money in research and developmental activities and in sales development generally to bring out improved alloys and products for civilian and defense uses. It is the most expensive type of selling operation, involving education of fabricators in the proper design of products and suitable use of aluminum in their construction. Our budget for research and developmental activities in the year 1958 is about 18 million dollars.

I believe it is fairly safe to say that virtually the total output of aluminum die castings by the industry is sold to Americans. I would like to request, in view of the contribution the primary industry has made in providing abundant supplies at great expense, that you buy your needs of primary from the American producers.

I would like to make very clear to you at this point that we do not for a moment claim that this large expansion in primary at great cost has been an unselfish effort. We confidently expect that the investment will be fully justified in due course.

I realize, of course, that you fellows are not engaged in the manufacture of end products, such as automobiles, household appliances, etc. You cannot sell more parts for well-established aluminum applications to these manufacturers of end products than are required for their production schedule. We all, however, can and should make every effort to increase the number of parts per unit which can justifiably be specified in aluminum by these fabricators.

Wide Automotive Use

This year I bought a new Buick. The aluminum brake drums on this car provide far and away the finest braking action on any automobile I have every driven. It is a technical advance which I am certain must be thoroughly recognized by all automobile manufacturers. Braking problems resulting from bigger and heavier cars, smaller wheels and higher horsepower can be solved by aluminum brake drums. I am certain that if aluminum were generally adopted for this important part of an automobile, and I believe it will be, that it would be highly effective in cutting down on traffic fatalities and accidents on the nation's streets and highways. Here is a product which shows a tremendous potential for aluminum die castings.

There are many other possibilities in the automotive industry alone. The potential annual market for castings in new automotive applications adds up to 700 to 800 million pounds of aluminum in a 6-million-car year. This is close to one-fifth of the present available domestic primary capacity. Several of these applications are as yet still in the experimental stage, while others are close to commercial applications. Our research and developmental people are diligently attempting to improve established applications and work out the "bugs" on new ones.

Among applications being developed in and for the automotive industry are engine blocks, cylinder heads, manifolds, pulleys, rocker arms, oil and water pumps, wheels, gear cases and transmission parts in addition to the aforementioned brake drum. The automobile industry is very interested in such applications, mainly because aluminum's light weight would help overcome their constantly increasing weight problems. To be sure, the automotive industry is making a large part of its own castings, but we believe the potential in this field is so great that it would also provide a substantial volume for outside jobbing facilities.

Other Important Markets

Of course, the die casting industry has other important markets. Industrial and commercial machine tools and equipment, office equipment machines, recording, indicating and controlling devices and home appliances, furnishings and equipment are a few which show good growth potential. If business conditions continue to pick up, and it appears they will, increasing consumption is to be expected in these areas for quite some time.

The die casting process is a most ingenious one — permitting great versatility of output. The tremendous growth of the industry is attributable in part to this and to the fact that you have been resourceful and imaginative in taking advantage of its great possibilities.

Let us hope that everyone in the industry will redouble his efforts to create new uses and thereby broaden the market rather than merely to "battle" for an increased share of the already well established applications.

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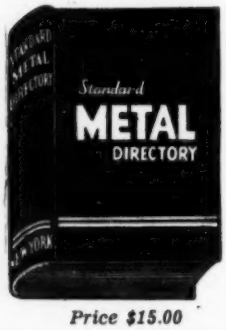

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MAIN HOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT IN WORLD-WIDE METAL MARKETS LIES IN EXPANSION OF AMERICAN ECONOMY

Productive Capacities Will Be Capable of Meeting Any Foreseeable Boosts in Consuming Demand Barring Major Outbreak of Hostilities

By THE BANK OF MONTREAL

FROM a postwar decade of relative scarcity, nonferrous metals have emerged during the past few years into a position of relative abundance. The change was signalled in March of 1956 when the price of copper, the most sensitive of the group and generally regarded as a barometer of metal prices, tumbled on the London Metal Exchange from a peak of £437 per long ton to £264 in July of the same year and declined still further to £160½ at the end of last February. The turn in copper marked the beginning of a series of price declines and production cutbacks in each of the major base metals — copper, lead, zinc and aluminum.

This market reversal has been of considerable importance to Canada, for in 1956 Canadian production of these metals was valued at almost a billion dollars. More than three-quarters of the free world's supply of nickel is mined in Canada; for copper, lead and zinc the proportions range between 10% and 15%; and roughly a fifth of the free world's output of aluminum is produced in this country. In each case, the lion's share of Canadian production is exported, notably to the United States. Moreover, the development of new sources of supply for these metals has been one of the factors contributing to Canada's postwar prosperity and has led to the creation of new settlements in what previously was but wilderness.

Basic Causes

The basic causes of the current situation are common to all five metals, and are of long standing. A shortage of metals developed in the immediate postwar years as a result of the rapid depletion of reserves during the war and the heavy demands for reconstruction and expansion afterwards. In 1949, there was a temporary surplus of supply, except in the case of nickel, and prices of copper, lead and zinc fell sharply. But further pressure on supplies came with the outbreak of war in Korea and the massive stockpiling programs undertaken by the United States and United Kingdom governments, and prices rose rapidly. In the face of such heavy demands, the U. S. government encouraged and assisted the expansion of productive facilities and even undertook to purchase certain metals if the output from the new facilities could not be sold commercially. In overseas countries, too, new mines were opened up; exploration and prospecting activities were intensifi and abandoned mines were reworked.

From the moment when a decision is made to proceed with a new project until the actual production stage there is a considerable lapse of time. But by 1955 world output had shown an appreciable increase. A further significant rise in production occurred in 1956. By an unfortunate coincidence, however, in that year purchases for strategic stockpiles were sharply curtailed. Moreover, as the year progressed commercial demand began to level out and, in 1957, turned downward as the recession in North America developed.

Situation in Copper

This pattern of stimulated expansion and subsequent surplus capacity is common to all five of the major base metals. But there were noticeable differences both in the timing and in the nature of the market reaction. The supply of copper, the most important of the non-ferrous metals in quantity and value of world output, actually began to exceed demand during the latter part of 1955, for it has been estimated that in the twelve months to mid-1956 inventories of copper in the hands of U. S. fabricators rose by more than 110,000 short tons. Subsequently, stocks began to accumulate at the refinery level and in 1957, as inventories continued to grow and prices fell, some marginal mines ceased operations and a number of major producers reduced their output. At latest report, the cutbacks in production announced by the world's major suppliers were equivalent to a rate of over 330,000 tons per year. These measures, which have been accompanied in recent weeks by a seasonal improvement in the demand for copper, appear to have brought the market closer to balance and copper prices have shown a somewhat firmer tendency.

Lead and Zinc

Prices of lead and zinc, which never regained the levels reached prior to a decline in demand in 1952-53, remained steady for some time after that of copper weakened. Although industrial demand began to slacken in 1956, the U. S. government continued for a time to support the market through its stockpiling program and through its exchange of agricultural commodities for foreign supplies of these two metals. In mid-1957, however, the barter program was suspended and purchases for the strategic stockpile were insufficient to prevent an accumulation of lead and zinc inventories in the hands of producers. Moreover, after July 1957, purchases for the U. S. stockpile were placed on a month-to-month basis and at the end of June this year ceased altogether. In the meantime, the United Kingdom government was releasing lead and zinc from its stockpile for sale on the open market

The above article appeared in the Bank of Montreal Business Review dated August 20, 1958.

(these sales were suspended this year) while Russia appeared as a supplier of lead on the markets of Europe. Prices turned downward in May 1957, zinc falling in the U. S. from 13½c a pound to 10c by the end of the year, where it now stands, while lead fell more sharply from 16c a pound to 10¾c at latest report in August.

Some production cutbacks have been made in North America but they have not been as extensive as those made in copper. The total world output of lead and zinc last year appears to have been slightly larger than in 1956, and although it may have fallen somewhat this year it has still been in excess of demand. Refiners' inventories of lead and zinc in the United States have continued to grow sharply and at latest report were respectively nearly treble and more than double those of a year earlier.

Developments in Nickel

In contrast to copper, lead and zinc, there are relatively few producers of nickel and they have followed a general policy of price stability even, at times, in the face of an overwhelming demand for the metal. Until last year, nickel remained in extremely short supply, with defense and stockpiling purchases being equivalent to approximately 40 per cent of the free world's ouptut. In 1957, however, defense requirements for the year amounted to only 20 per cent of free world production, and the U. S. government diverted metal from its stockpile to commercial channels. At the same time, production was increasing and industrial demand for nickel commenced to slacken. Thus, after years of shortage, the market was quickly reversed and supplies exceeded demand by a fairly wide margin. The major producer has curtailed output by 35 per cent but, with an eye to the future, is nevertheless proceeding with the development of its new mines in northern Manitoba.

Trends in Aluminum

Purchases of aluminum for the strategic stockpile by the U. S. government ceased in mid-1956 at roughly the same time as industrial demand began to ease, new capacity came into operation, and Russian aluminum appeared on European markets at bargain prices. In the light of these conditions, U. S. producers began to exercise their rights under the agreements signed with the U. S. government during the accelerated expansion program following the outbreak of war in Korea. These contracts, most of which will have expired by the end of this year, provided that unsold aluminum produced in the new plants would be purchased by the government, although in determining the quantity involved it was later agreed that deductions would be made for any imports of aluminum by the companies concerned. It has been estimated that under these arrangements the government purchased between 10,000 and 25,000 tons of aluminum in 1956 and a further 300,000 tons in 1957.

With additional projects reaching the production stage — between mid-1958 and 1959-60 North American capacity may increase by 623,000 tons or 22 per cent — and with inventories steadily growing, it was necessary for the producers to take some action in an attempt to balance the market. At the beginning of April this year, the price of aluminum was cut — for the first time since 1941 — by 2c per pound to 24c, although this has recently been raised to 24.7c. In addition, a series of production cutbacks in Canada and the United States has brought the industries of both countries to the point where they are operating at little more than 70 per cent of capacity. These measures appear to have succeeded in balancing supply with demand, for producers' stocks have receded somewhat from the peak levels a year ago, although they are still relatively high.

Thus, for the first time in the postwar period, there is excess capacity in all five of the metals surveyed in this Review. What hope is there for improvement? It is perhaps only natural that, inasmuch as current conditions can be attributed in part to government intervention in, and subsequent withdrawal from, the market, U. S. producers should look to their government for assistance. U. S. copper producers have already been aided by the reimposition of the 1.7c a pound tariff on July 1 of this year after a seven-year suspension. In addition, a proposal is now before Congress providing for a special stockpiling program under which the U. S. government would take up to 150,000 tons of copper over a twelve-month period at a maximum price of 27½c a pound, and under which subsidies would be paid to producers of lead and zinc, representing the difference between the domestic market price and a fixed stabilization price, for specified quantities of the metals over the next five years. This program, if implemented, would lend a substantial measure of support to producers of copper, lead and zinc in the United States. But it would naturally be of no assistance to producers outside the United States, nor, except in the case of copper, would it remove any excess supplies from the market. (Editor's note: Stockpiling and subsidy programs failed to be enacted by Congress.)

Hope for Improvement

From a worldwide point of view, the main hope for an improvement in the metal markets lies in a renewed expansion of the American economy and, more particularly, of the vloume of capital investment and the demand for consumer durable goods. There are signs that the U. S. recession has reached its depth. But how rapid and how extensive the recovery will be remains to be seen. It may further be observed that the positive effects of a recovery in the American economy may be tempered by the leveling out that appears to be taking place in European demand, which has been responsible for much of the increase in world consumption during the 1950's.

It is however possible that, through an active policy of research and promotion, new markets may be developed for non-ferrous metals, particularly aluminum and nickel. Indeed, it may fairly be said that the use of these two metals, and perhaps also of copper, has been deterred by their acute scarcity throughout most of the postwar period. But it is apparent that the fear of not being able to obtain sufficient supplies need no longer be a factor in the selection of materials to be used in manufacturing or construction. Barring another major outbreak of hostilities, it would appear that for some time to come productive capacity will be capable of meeting any foreseeable increase in demand for base metals.

COPPER MARKET IN BRITAIN HAS ACHIEVED SOUNDER POSITION; ELECTROLYTIC SHAPE SHORTAGE PERSISTS

Russian Exports Continue to Depress Tin Market Despite United Kingdom Quota on Metal; Lead and Zinc Interests Watch Washington Developments

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

September 8, 1958

AUGUST opened with the copper market here displaying a distinctly firm tone. This was due in no small measure to the anticipation that the American Administration's proposal to stockpile 150,000 short tons of copper would be approved by Congress, which encouraged a fairly brisk Continental demand. Sentiment was also helped by indications that COCOM would recommend that sales of raw copper to the Communist bloc by NATO countries should be made permissible. However, the Continental demand was not fully maintained and as much of this had been satisfied by the U. S. custom smelters, this resulted in the latter running into a quiet patch and prices tended to ease.

Then came the news that Kennecott was again increasing its operations (from five to six days a week) just before Congress rejected the Subsidies Bill. These two items naturally tended to shake confidence but in the circumstances, the effect on prices was really surprisingly small and gave further evidence that copper had begun to be regarded as having worked itself into a basically much sounder position. Indeed, a good many people here really were somewhat relieved that the U. S. stockpiling proposals were not implemented, as on this side of the Atlantic there is a growing body of opinion that Government interference in the markets, although sometimes helpful to sectional interests for a time, tends to create more problems than it solves.

On August 18th it was confirmed that raw copper was included in the COCOM recommendations for freer trade but although Russia showed some interest in raw material and bought a few parcels, up to the time of writing the tonnage of metal involved has not been very substantial and of itself has not been enough to influence the market to any extent. Nevertheless, the mere fact that Russia is now free to buy, as and when she wants, is regarded as a helpful factor to the raw copper market although wire makers in the U. K. and on the Continent are probably not feeling particularly happy about it. It remains to be seen whether Russia has, in fact, facilities for producing all the wire she wants within her own boundaries but it is fairly generally believed that there will be a reduction in the volume of Soviet wire orders, and possibly a total cessation of them.

Electrolytic Shapes Short

The shortage of electrolytic shapes in Europe, though perhaps a little less pronounced than it was owing to the fact that consumer demand generally during August tended to be on the low side, is by no means over. Supplies for early shipment seem to be available only from U. S. custom smelters, which means that compared with London Metal Exchange quotations buyers are still having to pay a premium of around £10 to £12 a ton for electro wirebars.

The decision of Kennecott further to increase its output from five to six days a week being followed shortly afterwards by an announcement of a substantial rise in Phelps Dodge production undoubtedly had the effect of holding sentiment in check as it is felt that this will probably lead to output increases by other producers although so far the published figures have not shown any significant increase in the rate of deliveries to fabricators. In the U. K., consumption in the first half of the year was slightly lower but held up very well in nearly all products except copper sulphate, which has suffered a sharp setback.

On the Rhodesian Copperbelt, the efforts of the mining companies to introduce economy measures has caused a certain amount of friction with the European Mineworkers Union there and conciliation talks having failed to reach agreement, a strike ballot is being held. So far, however the market does not seem to have taken the threat of a possible strike in Rhodesia too seriously.

The discussions in London under the aegis of the United Nations which opened on September 8th, naturally attract a good deal of attention. In the case of copper, there is considerable doubt, as these notes are written, whether anything very definite will be done. Both European consumers and a number of producing countries have intimated already that they consider that an international study group or other Governmental intervention is neither wanted, nor necessary, but despite the troubled passage of the International Tin Agreement there is no getting away from the fact that, in some Governmental circles, the idea of regulated markets always has attractions. The British Government, however, in so far as statements made can be interpreted, has shown little enthusiasm for the idea and it seems very doubtful whether the United States will support it.

[Editor's note: The participating

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

Stocks of copper in the U. K. at the end of June totaled 59,558 tons refined and 22,293 tons blister compared with the May figures of 67,355 tons and 21,558 tons, reports the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. Production during the month was at the rate of 6,620 tons primary refined, 8,812 tons secondary refined and 516 tons rough copper. Full consumption details are given below:

	Long Tons — Gross Output		
Product		6 mos ending	
Unalloyed copper products	June 1958	—30th June— 1957	1958
Wire (1)	26,243	141,146	139,016
Rods, bars and sections	1,843	8,924	10,758
Sheet, strip and plate	4,881	29,498	28,786
Tubes	5,669	28,610	30,846
Castings and misc.	650	3,900	3,900
Alloyed Copper Products			
Wire	1,235	8,712	8,154
Rods, bars and sections	9,697	59,666	60,989
Sheet, strip and plate	7,296	45,792	45,828
Tubes	1,845	11,394	12,207
Castings and misc.	5,806	39,041	37,293
Copper sulphate	2,120	26,200	13,703
Total all products	67,276	402,883	391,480
Copper cont. of output	57,418	331,247	328,718
Consumption of refined copper (2)	46,080	262,700	259,318
Consumption of copper & alloy scrap (3) (copper content)	11,338	68,547	69,400

Notes: (1) Consumption of H. C. copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire and production of wire rods for export.
(2) Virgin and secondary refined copper.
(3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7	720 6 7	98 8 12	94 7 4	78 5 4	77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956 Averages	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 5	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7
1957										
January	265 17 11	264 14 4	266 3 2	789 3 2	771 10 5	789 16 4	116 5 1	114 10 8	103 5 1	98 13 8
February	245 11 2	244 2 0	245 16 3	770 16 9	752 9 6	771 8 6	113 3 0	112 6 11	99 8 11	96 17 0
March	239 10 11	239 2 9	239 14 6	770 14 6	756 8 7	771 7 2	113 2 1	112 6 11	96 12 3	94 15 9
April	241 19 2	242 15 9	242 2 0	774 4 9	768 7 6	774 17 6	111 17 5	111 14 1	98 7 6	94 13 5
May	237 17 5	238 1 2	238 0 3	765 8 1	763 8 6	765 15 3	99 9 3	99 16 1	85 15 7	82 8 3
June	227 2 8	228 16 2	227 5 9	762 10 0	759 14 9	762 16 10	91 13 9	91 19 9	74 6 1	73 16 4
July	217 10 12	219 11 9	217 14 9	753 2 8	750 3 8	753 13 1	90 12 3	91 4 11	75 3 1	73 14 11
August	208 12 3	210 12 7	208 15 9	740 0 9	748 18 1	740 6 8	91 14 6	92 0 3	73 17 10	73 13 9
September	193 18 2	197 5 1	194 3 4	739 13 7	739 16 11	740 0 11	89 16 9	90 9 1	73 1 9	73 7 5
October	186 9 8	190 0 9	186 14 7	731 12 2	728 15 8	731 17 5	85 18 1	86 10 1	69 3 7	69 4 4
November	187 18 7	191 17 9	188 3 4	730 5 3	710 12 7	730 10 6	83 3 4	83 6 2	67 10 6	67 1 3
December	181 8 8	185 14 5	181 12 0	730 11 3	728 11 3	730 16 6	73 4 3	73 18 2	62 15 11	62 19 2
1957 Averages	219 8 10	221 0 3	219 12 10	754 15 4	747 10 10	755 3 11	96 12 9	96 13 2	81 11 7	80 1 1
1958										
January	171 7 5	174 0 5	171 10 11	730 15 5	725 0 3	731 0 5	72 3 4	72 10 11	62 11 4	62 3 7
February	162 17 9	164 2 11	163 0 9	731 11 0	732 2 9	731 17 6	74 3 7	74 0 6	63 17 2	63 10 11
March	170 2 9	171 4 5	170 5 11	731 5 9	735 13 1	731 12 5	74 15 9	74 11 3	63 9 9	63 11 2
April	175 12 0	176 18 6	175 15 0	731 0 3	729 18 6	731 7 6	72 17 5	73 0 4	62 7 6	62 11 7
May	178 15 11	180 15 1	178 19 1	730 15 11	733 19 6	731 1 5	72 2 9	72 9 6	61 17 1	62 5 3
June	194 12 3	196 3 8	194 15 6	730 5 6	732 16 8	730 10 6	73 5 6	74 3 1	64 3 6	64 13 0
July	199 16 4	200 11 8	199 19 9	731 4 4	733 4 2	731 9 7	71 9 8	72 19 2	63 11 11	64 5 6
August	205 16 3	206 1 2	205 19 6	730 9 0	731 11 0	730 15 0	70 7 8	71 17 1	63 16 8	64 11 4

countries decided to halt negotiations on a copper commodity agreement in view of the improved market position.]

Russian Sales Affect Tin

Interest in tin during the past month in this country has, as elsewhere, centered almost exclusively on one subject, namely Russia and the International Tin Council. The continued free selling of Russian tin on the London market has kept prices down to the minimum Buffer Stock level and generated a good deal of uncertainty in the minds of consumers and market observers as to whether the Buffer Stock Manager will continue to be provided with adequate funds to control prices. This lack of confidence is in rather striking contrast to the statistical forecasts in relation to tin, all of which seem to show that the metal is steadily moving into a stronger position which should, sooner or later, be reflected in the price. Certainly stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses have decreased considerably, although early in September the trend became upwards again.

Russia's response to the invitation from the I.T.C., it is generally agreed, was a disappointing one, in that she merely offered to become an observer member. Apart from the fact that there is no definite provision for such a step in the Agreement, Malaya and a number of other countries took the view that nothing was to be gained by admitting the Soviet as observers. To do so would merely be to make them privy to the information available to the Council without in any way limiting their exports. Indeed, Malaya developed a distinctly strong view on the subject and pressed for action to limit imports of Russian tin by the British and other Governments. To the surprise of not a few people, this crystalized in an announcement that from August 30th the U. K. was revoking the Open General Licence for tin from the Sino-Soviet bloc and imposing a quota of 750 tons for three months on imports of Russian metal. Supplies from other countries in the Communist bloc were subjected to import licences for individual parcels in the light of market conditions and the normal pattern of trade. Holland indicated that she was taking similar action and France that she would do nothing to interfere with the smooth working of the International Tin Agreement. The immediate effect of this news was a rise of, at one time, about £20 a ton in the London price, but this proved very short-lived. On further consideration it was felt that the announcement savoured of panic measures and in any case did not stem the

(Continued on Page 18)

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports stocks of lead in the U. K. at the end of June at 10,098 tons English refined and 30,420 tons imported virgin, compared with 9,828 tons and 27,780 tons respectively at the end of May. Production was at the rate of 6,859 tons primary compared with the May total of 7,202 tons. Full consumption details are given below:

	Long Tons		
	June	6 mos. ending —June 30th—	
	1958	1957	1958
Cables	8,420	60,381	52,508
Batteries — as metal	2,464	14,190	15,249
Battery oxides	2,318	11,968	14,098
Tetraethyl lead	1,481	10,577	9,636
Other oxides and compounds	2,133	11,537	12,634
White lead	862	4,768	4,419
Shot	398	2,227	2,311
Sheet and pipe	5,767	34,830	32,593
Foil & collapsible tubes	361	2,322	2,213
Other rolled and extruded	493	3,311	2,869
Solder	1,156	6,322	6,806
Alloys	1,762	8,430	9,310
Miscellaneous uses	1,009	6,293	6,222
Total consumption	28,624	177,156	170,868
of which:			
Imported virgin lead	14,024	84,046	85,186
English refined	6,304	40,041	39,087
Scrap including remelted	8,296	52,169	46,595

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

According to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics stocks of tin in the U. K. at the end of June stood at 21,715 tons compared with 21,529 tons at the end of May. Production during the month totaled 2,964 tons primary against 3,400 tons primary and 36 tons secondary in May. Full consumption details are given below:

		6 mos. ending	
	June	—30th June—	
Trade	1958	1957	1958
Tinplate	850	6,205	4,734
Tinning:			
Copper wire	40	281	264
Steel wire	9	50	48
Other	62	366	364
Total	111	697	676
Solder	165	1,064	851
Alloys:			
Whitemetal	232	1,376	1,387
Bronze and gunmetal	189	1,249	1,185
Other	30	177	206
Total	451	2,802	2,778
Wrought tin (1)			
Foil and sheets	25	149	145
Collapsible tubes	19	155	137
Pipes, wire and capsules	1	36	21
Total	45	340	303
Chemicals (2)	88	572	501
Other uses (3)	9	59	50
Total all trades	1,719	11,739	9,893

Notes: (1) Includes Compo and "B" metal. (2) Mainly tin oxide. (3) Mainly powder.

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports stocks of zinc in the U. K. at the end of June as 49,613 tons, a slight drop from the May figure of 50,539 tons. Production totaled 6,968 tons compared with 5,698 tons during May. Full consumption details are given below:

		6 mos. ending	
	June	—30th June—	
Trade	1958	1957	1958
Brass	7,625	48,172	48,634
Galvanizing	7,411	55,846	43,541
of which: General	2,931	17,412	16,822
Sheet	1,517	20,154	9,536
Wire	1,751	10,880	10,787
Tube	1,212	7,400	6,396
Rolled zinc	2,235	11,713	12,753
Zinc oxide	2,051	13,422	13,846
Zinc diecasting and forming alloy	4,447	20,530	24,674
Zinc dust	916	6,031	5,160
Miscellaneous uses	902	5,909	5,533
Total all trades	25,587	161,623	154,141
of which:			
Slab zinc			
High purity (99.99%)	4,762	22,622	26,944
Electrolytic & High Grade (99.95%)	4,941	29,171	30,097
G.O.B. Prime Western and debased	9,122	66,188	55,169
Other virgin material	229	1,558	1,558
Remelted zinc	347	3,183	2,552
Scrap — (Zinc content)			
Zinc metal, alloys and residues	2,766	16,032	16,032
Brass and other copper alloys	3,420	22,035	21,789

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ESTABLISHING IMPORT QUOTAS ON LEAD AND ZINC EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1

MODIFICATION OF TRADE AGREEMENT CONCESSIONS AND IMPOSITION OF QUOTAS ON UNMANUFACTURED LEAD AND ZINC
BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

1. WHEREAS, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the statutes, including section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1351), the President, on October 30, 1947, entered into a trade agreement with foreign countries, which consists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the related Protocol of Provisional Application thereof, together with the Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment (61 Stat. (Parts 5 and 6) A 7, A 11, and A 2051), and, by Proclamation No. 2761A of December 16, 1947 (61 Stat. (Part 2) 1103), proclaimed such modifications of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out that agreement on and after January 1, 1948;

2. WHEREAS, pursuant to the said authority, the President, on April 21, 1951, entered into a trade agreement consisting of the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including the annexes thereto (3 UST (Part 1) 588), and, by Proclamation No. 2929 of June 2, 1951 (3 CFR, 1951 Supp., p. 27), proclaimed such modification of existing duties and other import restrictions of the United States and such continuance of existing customs or excise treatment of articles imported into the United States as were then found to be required or appropriate to carry out that agreement on and after June 6, 1951, which proclamation has been supplemented by several notifications of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, including a notification dated June 2, 1951 (3 CFR, 1951 Supp., p. 530);

3. WHEREAS the second item 394 in Part I of Schedule XX annexed to the agreement referred to in the first recital of this proclamation (61 Stat. (Part 5) A 1219) reads as follows:

Tariff Act of 1930 paragraph	Description of Products	Rate of Duty
394	Old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings	¾c per lb.

4. WHEREAS item 391, the first item 392, item 393, and item 394 in Part I of Schedule XX annexed to the trade agreement referred to in the second recital of this proclamation (3 UST (Part 1) 1167), read, respectively, as follows:

Tariff Act of 1930 paragraph	Description of Products	Rate of Duty
391	Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds	¾c per lb. on lead content
392	Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, Babbitt metal, solder, all alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for	1 1/16c per lb. on lead content
393	Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc	0.6c per lb. on zinc content
394	Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs, and zinc dust	0.7c per lb.

5. WHEREAS, in accordance with Articles II and XI of the said General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the United States customs treatment reflecting the concessions granted in the said trade agreements with respect to the articles described in the items reproduced in the third and fourth recitals of this proclamation has been the application of the respective rates of duty specified in such items, without quantitative limitation;

6. WHEREAS the United States Tariff Commission has submitted to me a report of its Investigation No. 65 under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1364), as a result of which the Commission has found that the articles described in the said items (except Babbitt metal, solder, and zinc dust) are, as a result in part of the customs treatment specified in the fifth recital of this proclamation, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, both actual and relative, as to cause serious injury to the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive products;

7. WHEREAS I find that the modifications of the concessions granted in the said agreements with respect to such articles to permit the application to such articles of the customs treatment hereinafter proclaimed is necessary to remedy the serious injury to the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive products;

8. WHEREAS the said section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, authorizes the President to proclaim such modifications of existing duties and such additional import restrictions as are required or appropriate to carry out any foreign trade agreement that the President has entered into under the said section 350; and

9. WHEREAS, upon modification of the said concessions as hereinafter proclaimed, it will be appropriate, to carry out the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to apply to the said articles the customs treatment hereinafter proclaimed;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and by section 7 (c) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and in accordance with the provisions of Article XIX of the said General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, do proclaim as follows:

(a) Item 391, the first item 392, item 393, and item 394, referred to in the fourth recital of this proclamation, shall each be modified, effective October 1, 1958, so as to read, respectively, as follows:

391 Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds ..... ¾c per lb. on lead content

Whenever, in any three-month period beginning October 1 in 1958, and January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 in any subsequent year

(1) the dutiable lead content (as shown on the entry in accordance with the applicable customs regulations) of lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes the product of a country specified below, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, and

(2) the dutiable lead content (as shown on the warehouse withdrawal for consumption in accordance with the applicable customs regulations) of lead-bearing ores, flue dust, or mattes the product of such country, with respect to which duty was collected under section 312 of the Tariff Act of 1930 upon withdrawal for consumption from customs bonded warehouse of "metal producible" within the meaning of the said section 312,

are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to have reached the aggregate quantity specified below for such country, no lead-bearing ores, flue dust, or mattes the product of such country may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the remainder of such period; and no article may be withdrawn for consumption from any customs bonded warehouse during the remainder of such period if by reason of such withdrawal duty would become collectible under section 312 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in cancellation of a bond charge covering any lead-bearing ore, flue dust, or matte the product of such country:

	Short Tons
Peru	8,080
Union of South Africa	7,440
Canada	6,720
Australia	5,040
Bolivia	2,520
All other foreign countries (total)	3,280

The foregoing quantitative restrictions shall not apply to any ore, flue dust, or matte the lead content of which is not subject to duty or which contains less than two per centum of lead (whether or not the lead content thereof is subject to duty); to any article imported by or for the account of the Government of the United States; or to any imported article which is under contract for delivery in the United States for the account of a corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States.

392 Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, Babbitt metal, solder, all alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for ..... 1 1/16c per lb. on lead content

Whenever, in any three-month period beginning October 1 in 1958, and January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 in any subsequent year, the dutiable lead content (as shown on the entry in accordance with the applicable customs regulations) of the articles described above in this item (except Babbitt metal and solder) the product of a country specified below, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to have reached the aggregate quantity specified below for such country, no such articles the product of such country may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the remainder of such period:

	Short Tons
Mexico	18,440
Australia	11,840
Canada	7,960
Yugoslavia	7,880
Peru	6,440
All other foreign countries (total)	3,040

The foregoing quantitative restrictions shall not apply to any article described in this item which is not subject to duty; to any such article imported by or for the account of the Government of the United States; or to any imported article which is under contract for delivery in the United States for the account of a corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States.

393 Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc ..... 0.6c per lb. on zinc content

Whenever, in any three-month period beginning October 1 in 1958, and January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 in any subsequent year

(1) the dutiable zinc content (as shown on the entry in accordance with the applicable customs regulations) of zinc-bearing ores the product of a country specified below, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, and

(2) the dutiable zinc content (as shown on the warehouse withdrawal for consumption in accordance with the applicable customs regulations) of zinc-bearing ores the product of such country, with respect to which duty was collected under section 312 of the Tariff Act of 1930 upon withdrawal for consumption from customs bonded warehouse of "metal producible" within the meaning of the said section 312,

are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to have reached the aggregate quantity specified below for such country, no zinc-bearing ores the product of such country may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the remainder of such period; and no article may be withdrawn for consumption from any customs bonded warehouse during the remainder of such period if by reason of such withdrawal duty would become collectible under section 312 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in cancellation of a bond charge covering any zinc-bearing ore the product of such country:

	Short Tons
Mexico	35,240
Canada	33,240
Peru	17,560
All other foreign countries (total)	8,920

The foregoing quantitative restrictions shall not apply to any ore the zinc content of which is not subject to duty or which contains less than one per centum of zinc (whether or not the zinc content thereof is subject to duty); to any article imported by or for the account of the Government of the United States; or to any imported article which is under contract for delivery in the United States for the account of a corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States.

394 Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs, and zinc dust ..... 0.7c per lb.

Whenever, in any three-month period beginning October 1 in 1958, and January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 in any subsequent year, the total aggregate quantity of the articles described above in this item (except zinc dust) and in the second

(Continued on Page 18)

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1957, Under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE — The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1956 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	1.70c lb.
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Philippines, copper content	00.85c lb.
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	1.70c lb.
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	1.70c lb.
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	1.70c lb.
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	1.70c lb.
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb. (plus 1.70c lb. ††)
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb. (plus 1.70c lb. ††)
Copper plain wire	12½% (plus 1.70c lb. ††)
Copper brazed tubes†	4.50c lb. (plus 1.70c lb. ††)
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture: and scale and clippings, copper content	1.75 lb.

†† Copper content.

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, Muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE — Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheets, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE — Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1½c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.25c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc.†	2.50c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic†	2.50c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined**	¼c lb.
Bismuth	17½%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal†	21%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	10½%
Cobalt metal	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Magnesium, metallic†	14.30c lb.
Magnesium powder, sheets, wire†	17c lb. & 8½%
Magnesium alloys	20c lb. & 10%
Magnesium scrap	free
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	30c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel scrap	free
Nickel tubes, tubing (if cold rolled, drawn or worked — 2½% extra)	6¼%
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

***Crude bauxite import duty suspended to July 15, 1958. **Under Public Law 25 alumina imported for use in aluminum production is free for entries from July 17, 1956 to July 16, 1958. † Tariff reduced 5% on June 30, 1958, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.**

U.S. SMELTER COPPER RISES TO 26½c; LEAD MOVES TO 11c; ESTABLISH IMPORT QUOTAS FOR LEAD-ZINC

Tin Prices Plummet on Halting of ITC's Buffer Stock Operations, Then Rally; Refiners Cut Platinum $5 an Ounce; Zirconium Items Are Reduced

September 24, 1958

AFTER MONTHS of being stymied in a dead end street, the metal markets finally seemed to have turned the long-awaited corner. While prosperity was still down the road a bit, most metals appeared to be headed in the right direction.

During the month in review, the price for custom smelter electrolytic copper hemmed and hawed, and then finally straightened out and moved up to 26.50c a pound delivered, the same level maintained by all primary copper producers since July 17.

Lead on September 17 recovered the 0.25c it lost on August 13, and currently was priced at 11.00c a pound New York with indications that it will go higher. Prime Western zinc was firmly maintained at 10.00c a pound East St. Louis. Establishment of lead and zinc import quotas, effective October 1, had a firming influence on both metals.

Aluminum also was unchanged. But tin prices plummeted on September 18 when the International Tin Council halted Buffer Stock buying operations in London. Quicksilver was fairly steady but platinum weakened again.

Copper Moves Down and Up

The custom smelter electrolytic copper quotation dropped by 0.50c on August 28 to 26.00c a pound delivered. The reduction generally was attributed to a falling off in export buying with light demand from domestic consumers forcing smelters to accumulate copper despite their small intake. The climb back up to 26.50c a pound was somewhat harder but the gains appeared to be more concrete. On September 4 the smelter price advanced 0.25c, to 26.25c, and then moved up twice (each time by 0.125c on September 16 and 17) to 26.50c.

Custom smelter business fell off again somewhat when it recovered to 26.50c a pound. But the market was firm, reflecting strike developments and the rise for the metal on the London Metal Exchange.

Labor Developments

The uptrend on the LME was attributed mainly to the strike in the Rhodesian Copperbelt which began on Friday midnight, September 13. The strike, called by the European Mineworkers' Union, hit six mines which produce about 37,000 tons of copper a month.

The mines, smelter and refinery of Internaitonal Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., were struck on September 24.

In Mexico, the mine workers' union has threatened to call a strike in the entire Mexican mining industry which would affect copper, lead, zinc and other metals if a new wage agreement is not reached by September 29. The union members have authorized the calling of a strike; this is usually done to strengthen the union's bargaining hand.

The LME copper price on September 24 closed at £212 5s a long ton, equivalent to about 26.563c a pound. Domestic copper for export was quoted at 26.75c a pound f.a.s. New York.

Custom smelters on September 24 were bidding for scrap copper on the basis of 21.00c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire.

August Copper Statistics

Copper statistics for August were better than had been anticipated, with refined stocks in producers' hands dropping 27,211 tons during the month. Refined copper August figures follow, in tons, with the July totals in parentheses: production, 100,640 (110,130); deliveries to domestic fabricators, 86,982 (77,523); stocks at end of month, 215,560 (242,-781); consumption by domestic fabricators, 96,717 (79,353).

Lead Price Advances

The price for lead advanced 0.25c a pound on September 17 to 11.00c a pound New York. The advance, which occurred before the announcement that export quotas have been established for both lead and zinc, reflected improved consuming demand plus higher prices for the metal on the LME.

Consuming demand also was good for zinc, with Prime Western grade firm at 10.00c a pound East St. Louis.

Supporting the firmer tone of the lead and zinc markets was the possibility of a strike on September 29 at lead and zinc mines in Mexico. Talk of impending action on both metals by the Administration also resulted in increased activity in both markets.

Lead-Zinc Import Quotas

President Eisenhower on September 22 imposed quotas on lead and zinc imports equal to 80 per cent of the average annual commercial imports of these two metals during 1953-1957. The quotas, which become effective October 1 (see Washington Report in this issue for details), raised several problems.

Among the questions asked were: whether U. S. importers will have to get import permits or whether the exporter will be required to get an export quota from the Government of the nation where the shipments originate; what will happen if a shipment is delayed; what effect will the quotas have on outstanding contracts that call for the importation of definite tonnages monthly into the U. S., and what will be done in a case where an importer has been getting metal from a country to which no quota has been asisgned (Denmark, for example).

The quotas do not apply to either lead or zinc coming into this country under barter arrangements nor do they apply to concentrates that are brought into the U. S. for smelting and re-export.

Domestic producers of lead had hoped for more drastic quotas. There was a storm of protest from foreign countries where lead and zinc are produced. To placate them, our Government may revive barter deals.

August Zinc Statistics

Zinc statistics for August made a pretty good showing. Slab zinc output dropped during the month and there was a substantial increase in deliveries to domestic consumers.

August zinc statistics for all grades follow, in tons, with July totals in parentheses: production, 62,927 (65,-119); deliveries to domestic consumers, 68,718 (60,132); stocks at end of month, 251,529 (257,911).

Tin Prices Break

Tin prices in the London, Singapore and New York markets broke upon news that the International Tin Council had halted on September 18 its Buffer Stock buying operations which had supported the London Metal Exchange quotation at £730 a long ton (91.25c a pound). Prices

rallied during the next few days, however. On the news of the end of Buffer Stock purchases, the LME price plummeted £90 to £640, the Singapore quotation fell off £47 to £676 5s, and the New York price dropped overnight from 95.25c to 86.50c.

Georges Peter, chairman of the ITC, in announcing the "temporary" suspension of Buffer Stock buying, stated the ITC restrictions on tin export quotas would remain in force. The fourth quarter export quota for this year has been fixed at 20,000 tons, compared with 23,000 tons for the third quarter.

While most tin factors were of the opinion that the Manager of the Buffer Stock stopped buying tin because he ran short of funds, others advanced the theory that the Manager had deliberately pulled out of the market so as to flush out Russian offers. The debacle was attributed to persistent selling by the Russians who have refused to join the International Tin Agreement but were willing to join as "observers."

From the way prices rallied on Sept. 19, notably at London and New York, it was evident that the declines the previous day had been overdone.

Spot Straits tin at New York on September 24 was quoted at 92.50c a pound, as against the last previous quotation in this space of 94.00c for August 18. The low for the August 18-September 22 period was the 86.50c for September 18 while the high of 95.75c was registered on August 29 and September 2.

Aluminum Outlook

The favorable effects of expanded domestic primary aluminum production on the future of the custom die casting industry were outlined by Donovan Wilmot, Aluminum Co. of America vice president, on September 11 at a meeting of the American Die Casting Institute in Chicago. One of the effects of the 30 per cent increase in primary aluminum capacity since 1955, he said, has been to restore the price relationship between secondary and primary aluminum to a more normal basis. Mr. Wilmot said the increase in primary capacity, to 2,080,000 tons at the present time, is evidence of the aluminum industry's optimism in its future.

Major producers all maintained the primary 30-pound aluminum ingot, 99.5 per cent plus grade, at 26.80c a pound.

Platinum Declines

Leading refiners in this country on September 22 reduced their platinum price $5 an ounce to $57 an ounce in wholesale quantities and to $60 an ounce in retail lots. In the outside market the metal was available at $56 an ounce so that the market ranged from $56 to $60 an ounce.

The reduction in the refiner quotations followed on the heels of a £2 ($5.60) reduction by leading British refiners.

The reductions, both here and in the U. K., were attributed to competition from foreign metal (mainly Russian) and slower consuming demand.

Zirconium Items Reduced

Substantial price reductions on reactor grade zirconium sponge and chunklets have been instituted by Mallory-Sharon Metals Corp. The cuts were made possible, the producer said, through successful operation of its new sponge reduction facilities and the use of its exclusive sodium reduction process.

Sponge grade is now priced at $6 a pound with chunklets at $6.25. In 100 to 500-pound lots, sponge costs $6.50 a pound and chunklets $6.75. In 100-pound lots or less sponge is now $7 a pound with chunklets at $7.25.

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NATIONAL BUSINESS PRESS **425 West 25th Street, New York 1, N. Y.**

Daily Metal Quotations for August, 1958

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter*
(In Cents Per Pound)

AUGUST	Copper					Tin — Straits New York		Lead		Zinc					Aluminum	Antimony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f.a.s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	30-Lb. Ingot 99½% Plus (f. o. b.)	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	26.50	27.00	26.35	26.50	26.875	95.50	95.50	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.45	29.00	88.625
2	26.50	27.00	26.35	26.50	26.875	....	....	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.45	29.00	....
4	26.50	27.00	26.35	26.50	26.875	95.75	95.75	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
5	26.50	27.00	26.35	26.50	26.875	95.75	95.75	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
6	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.25	95.75	95.75	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
7	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.25	95.50	95.50	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
8	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.50	95.375	95.25	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
9	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.50	....	....	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	....
11	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.375	95.25	95.25	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
12	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.25	95.00	95.00	11.00	10.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
13	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.25	94.50	94.50	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
14	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.25	94.25	94.25	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
15	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.375	94.25	94.25	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
16	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.375	....	....	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	....
18	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.375	94.00	94.00	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
19	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.375	94.25	94.25	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
20	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.25	94.50	94.50	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
21	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.25	94.875	94.875	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
22	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	25.75	95.00	95.00	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
23	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	25.75	....	....	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	....
25	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.125	94.875	94.875	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
26	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.125	94.875	94.875	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
27	26.50	26.50	26.10	26.50	26.00	94.75	94.75	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
28	26.50	26.00	25.85	26.50	25.813	95.00	95.00	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
29	26.50	26.00	25.85	26.50	25.813	95.75	95.625	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	88.625
30	26.50	26.00	25.85	26.50	25.813	....	....	10.75	10.55	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	11.25	26.80	29.00	....
AV.	**26.50**	**26.25**	**26.11**	**26.50**	**26.281**	**94.988**	**94.976**	**10.85**	**10.65**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.00**	**11.25**	**26.77**	**29.00**	**88.625**
HI.	**26.50**	**27.00**	**26.60**	**26.50**	**27.00**	**95.75**	**95.75**	**11.00**	**10.80**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.00**	**11.25**	**26.80**	**29.00**	**88.625**
LO.	**26.50**	**26.00**	**25.60**	**26.50**	**25.75**	**94.00**	**94.00**	**10.75**	**10.55**	**10.00**	**10.50**	**10.25**	**11.00**	**11.25**	**26.10**	**29.00**	**88.625**

* When split quotations prevail the daily average price is listed. The highs and lows for the month take into consideration the levels reached at both sides of such ranges.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 12)

tide of Russian exports, since Germany and Japan and other countries outside the International Tin Agreement would provide avenues through which Russian overseas sales could be maintained. The early days of September saw renewed selling pressure by Russia on the London market, some of which was believed to be on account of metal already in the U. K. prior to the recent restrictions. At the moment there is a small backwardation in London Metal Exchange prices and the Buffer Stock has had to give the market a good deal of support to hold the cash price steady at £730 a ton.

Lead and Zinc Markets

Since in recent weeks the lead and zinc markets have been dominated by the same major influences, it is better to deal with them jointly to avoid repetition. In the early part of August they were moved by fluctuating hopes and fears regarding the fate of the U. S. Administration's Subsidies Bill. The more it looked as if the Bill would go through, the gloomier sentiment became on this side of the Atlantic as it was felt that this would mean a sharply increased mine output of both metals. Lead touched the lowest price for 12 years on August 21st. However, when the Bill was finally rejected by Congress, the improvement in sentiment was of a qualified character, since it immediately began to appear that U. S. domestic producers would now press very strongly indeed for the President to take action with regard to recommendations of the Tariff Commission for higher American import duties. As this was also regarded as likely to have a depressing effect on the world market, European consumers generally continued to buy as sparingly as possible. The situation was, of course, not helped by the knowledge that under the extension of the Trade Agreements Act the amount by which the President could actually increase the duties was vastly greater than had been hitherto possible. It then became fairly obvious that President Eisenhower was unwilling to make any decision prior to the discussion by nearly 40 countries at the United Nations talks in London, starting on September 11th, at which it was believed that the United States would make proposals for curtailment of exports of both lead and zinc, possibly offering a reactivation of the American barter program as a quid pro quo. It now remains to be seen whether these guesses are accurate. But there is a strong belief that even if nothing so positive is done at this meeting, there may be agreement on the formation of an international study group for both lead and zinc, since there are several other countries besides the United States who, at Government level, are distinctly worried about depressed price levels. On the U. S. side, France and Italy have long wanted international action to support prices.

Text of Proclamation of Lead and Zinc Quotas

(Continued from Page 13)

item 394 in Part I of Schedule XX annexed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as authenticated on October 30, 1947 (old and worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, zinc dross, and zinc skimmings), the product of a country specified below, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to have reached the aggregate quantity specified below for such country, no such articles the product of such country may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the remainder of such period:

	Short Tons
Canada	18,920
Belgium and Luxembourg (total)	3,760
Mexico	3,160
Belgium Congo	2,720
Peru	1,880
Italy	1,800
All other foreign countries (total)	3,040

The foregoing quantitative restrictions shall not apply to any article described in this item which is not subject to duty; to any such article imported by or for the account of the Government of the United States; or to any imported article which is under contract for delivery in the United States for the account of a corporation wholly owned by the Government of the United States.

(b) The articles described in the said items entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 1, 1958, and until the President otherwise proclaims, shall be subject to the quantitative limitations specified in the said items, as modified by paragraph (a) above, except that no such quantitative limitation shall be applied to any article described in item 392 or item 394 or in clause numbered (1) of item 391 or clause numbered (1) of item 393 which was exported to the United States prior to the date of this proclamation.

U. S. Mine Output of Zinc in July 11% Below June

Washington — Mines in the United States during July produced 29,400 short tons of recoverable zinc, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. The monthly output was 11 per cent belof the June total. Production in the first seven months of 1958 was 27 per cent below the 337,400 tons, produced during January-July 1957.

Mines in States east of the Mississippi River produced 13,500 tons in July—10 per cent below the June total and 20 per cent below the monthly average for 1957.

Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

tion on the subject should be available.

The meeting noted that "if at any time difficulties should arise, there was no procedural obstacle to the holding of a further meeting" on the copper situation.

However, in the case of lead and zinc, the prices of which are more depressed than of copper, the meeting decided that governmental action was required to aid the recovery in price and restore stability between supply and demand.

"It was suggested that the free play of economic forces would be unlikely to rectify within a reasonable period the present over-supply position," the communique said.

The meetings were held in private and the communique did not identify the delegates expressing the views reported. The United States delegates were Clarence Nichols, Robert F. Redwine and J. Wesley Adams.

Minerals Exploration Aid

The new minerals exploration aid program in this country as established under the Office of Mineral Exploration (OME) succeeds but differs from the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration (DMEA) established in 1951, it was explained by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton.

Mr. Seaton said OME would differ from the DMEA program in three respects:

Applicants must provide evidence that funds cannot be obtained from commercial sources on "reasonable terms."

Interest will be charged from the dates Federal funds are dispersed to operators.

Government participation in any one contract may not exceed $25,000.

The Secretary said that "substantially the same" minerals covered under the old program would be included in the new plan.

He said the interest rates under the new program would be not less than the rate that the Department of the Interior would be required to pay the Treasury, plus 2 per cent to cover Government and administrative costs.

During the seven years DMEA operated, the interest rate charged to the department by the Treasury ranged from 2 to 3⅞ per cent, and averaged 2.88 per cent. The Treasury rate last month was 3 per cent.

Congress approved $4,000,000 for OME during the first fiscal year of its operation.

Copper Brands

Deliverable Against Commodity Exchange, Inc.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. E. R.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Baltimore, Md.)	Electrolytic
P. A.	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Maurer, N. J.)	Electrolytic
T	American Smelting & Refining Co. (Tacoma, Wash.)	Electrolytic
B. & M.	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
AE	Andes Copper Mining Co.	Electrolytic
BOLIDEN	Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag	Electrolytic
C. C. R.	Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd. (Montreal)	Electrolytic
C de P Peru	Cerro de Pasco Corporation	Electrolytic
C. C. C.	Chile Copper Company	Electrolytic
F E C	Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
K U E	Kennecott Copper Corp.	Electrolytic
L. M. C.	Lewin Metals Corporation	Electrolytic
M U F	Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.	Electrolytic
N A	Norddeutsche Affinerie	Electrolytic
O R C	Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.	Electrolytic
A. L. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. (For Adolph Lewisohn Selling Corp.)	Electrolytic
L. N. S.	Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.	Electrolytic
P * D	Phelps Dodge Corporation	Electrolytic
N. E. C.	Raritan Copper Works	Electrolytic
R E C	Rhokana Corporation	Electrolytic
B O R	Rudnici Bakra i Topionice	Electrolytic
U M K	Union Miniere du Haut Katanga	Electrolytic
D R W	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
AMCO	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
OFHC	†United States Metals Refining Co.	Electrolytic
W E K	Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.	Electrolytic

†Subsidiary, The American Metal Co., Ltd.

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
C & H	Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co.	Lake
C. R.	Copper Range Company	Lake
Q. M. CO.	Quincy Mining Company	Lake

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
B. C. R.	British Copper Refiners, Ltd.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
N. H. E.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co., Inc.	Fire Refined High Conductivity
A M CO	United States Metals	Fire Refined High
R H C	Refining Company	Conductivity

Brand or Marks	Producer	Grade
* * * (3 Star)	Braden Copper Company	Fire Refined (other than Lake & Fire Refined High Conductivity)
K C M	Kennecott Copper Corporation	
M T D	Messina (Transvaal) Development Co.	
P. D. M.	Phelps Dodge Corporation	
R	†United States Metals Refining Company	

Official List of Approved Refiners Whose CATHODES are deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Copper Contract

American Smelting & Refining Co.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
Andes Copper Mining Co.
Bolidens-Gruvaktiebolag
Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd.
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.
Chile Copper Company
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.
Kennecott Copper Corp.
Lewin Metals Corp.
Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
Norddeutsche Affinerie
Ontario Refining Co., Ltd.
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp.
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Raritan Copper Works
Rhokana Corporation
Rudnici Bakra i Topionice
Union Miniere du Haut Katanga
United States Metals Refining Co.
Zinnwerke Wilhelmsburg G.m.b.H.

Lead Brands

Refined At	Producer	Brand Mark
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ALTON
Carteret, N. J., U. S.	United States Metals Refining Co.	**A M CO
Monterrey, Mexico	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*ASARCO MONTERREY
Port Pirie, Australia	Broken Hill Associated Smelters	*B.H.A.S.
Indianapolis, Ind., U. S.	National Lead Co., American Lead Plant	†aBLUE ARROW AMERICAN LEAD CORP.
Braubach a/Rhein, Germany	Blei-und Silberhutte Braubach	*Braubach dopp. raff. Deutschland
Idaho, U. S.	Bunker Hill Smelter	*BUNKER "C" HILL
Orya, Peru	Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.	*CERRO PERU
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†aCHEMICAL ST. L. S. & R. CO.
Monterrey, N. L., Mexico	Compania Metalurgica Penoles, S.A.	**C.M.F. y A.M.
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*DOE RUN
Oker, Germany	Unterharzer Berg- und Huttenwerke	*HARZ 99.985, HARZ 99.9
Joplin, Mo., U. S.	Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Co.	*EAGLE-PICHER
Kamioka, Japan	Mitsui Mining Co.	*E.M.K.
Stolberg, Rhineland, Germany	Stolberger Zinc Aktiengesellschaft fur Bergbau und Hattenbetrieb	*Eschweiler raffine
Federal, Ill., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*FEDERAL
Chicago, Ill., U. S.	Goldsmith Bros. Smelting & Refining Co.	†G B
Hoboken, Belgium	Societe Generale Metallurgizue de Hoboken	*H.E.R. Escaut
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*HERCULANEUM
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	International Smelting & Refining Co.	*ILR
Monsanto, Ill., U. S.	Lewin-Mathes Co.	†MONSANTO
Monteponi, Italy	Societa di Monteponi	*Monteponi
San Gavino Monreale, Sardinia, Italy	Montevecchio Societa Italiana del Piombo e dello Zinco	*Montevecchio
Hammond, Ind., U. S.	Metals Refining Company	†M R CO METALS REFINING CO.
Omaha, Neb., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*OMAHA & GRANT
Overpelt, Belgium	Compagnie des Metaux d-Overpelt-Lommel et de Corphalie, S.A.	*Overpelt extra-raffine O.V.-L.L.-Dur.
Megrine, Tunis	Ste. Min. & Metall. de Penarroya	*Penarroya
Penarroya, Sopwith & Cartagena, Spain	Ete Min. & Met. de Penarroya	*Penarroya
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*PERTH AMBOY
Genoa, Italy	Societa di Pertusola	*Pertusola
Alton, Ill., U. S.	St. Joseph Lead Company	*ST. JOE
Collinsville, Ill., U. S.	St. Louis Smelting & Refining Co.	†aST. L. S. & R. CO.
Selby, Calif., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*SELBY
Trail, B. C., Canada	Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.	*TADANAC
Baelen-Usines, Belgium	Ste. des Mines and Founderies de Zinc de la Vieille-Montagne Anglem	*Three Stars Vieille-Montagne Bar
Mezica, Yugoslavia	Central European Mines, Limited	*TRECA
Perth Amboy, N. J., U. S.	American Smelting & Refining Co.	*TSUMCO
Hoboken, Belgium	The Taumeb Corporation	*TSUMCO
Midvale, Utah, U. S.	United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*USS CO
E. Chicago, Ind., U. S.	United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company	*U S S CO ELECTRO
Norfolk, Va., U. S.	Virginia Lead Smelting Corp., The	†aVIRGINIA
Staten Island, N. Y., U. S. A.	Nassau Smelting & Refining Co.	Nassau Blue
Newark, N. J., U. S. A.	Hudson Smelting & Refining Co.	Hudson
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.	Bers & Co., Inc.	Schuylkill

*Deliverable against: Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts without Certificate of Assay.

**Subsidiary of the American Metal Co., Ltd.

†Deliverable against Commodity Exchange, Inc., Lead Contracts with Certificate of Assay of one of the Official Assayers of the Exchange.

aSubsidiary of National Lead Co.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1957								
June	252,249	9,671	252,171	220,538	402,294	+ 9,749	+23,533	+33,652
July	224,304	7,403	239,756	204,360	430,301	— 8,029	+30,129	+22,100
August	226,891	9,965	231,669	231,400	424,612	+ 5,187	— 5,811	— 624
September	234,981	7,562	228,480	225,831	418,929	+14,063	— 5,683	+ 8,380
October	254,845	9,726	266,938	246,078	428,032	— 2,637	+ 9,103	+ 6,736
November	253,717	8,939	259,052	255,133	426,801	+ 3,604	— 1,231	+ 2,373
December	245,183	9,238	264,272	218,347	458,340	— 9,851	+31,539	+21,688
Total	2,897,719	123,270	3,035,588	2,853,307	458,340	—14,599	+103,920	+89,321
1958								
January	251,064	14,317	261,853	259,878	448,900	+ 3,528	— 9,440	— 5,912
February	230,716	6,506	247,562	224,709	469,747	—10,340	+20,847	+10,507
March	247,942	8,972	259,157	229,941	493,326	— 2,243	+23,579	+21,336
April	215,461	11,946	226,895	210,412	501,166	+ 512	+ 7,840	+ 8,352
May	218,387	11,190	225,771	212,993	498,516	+ 3,806	— 2,650	+ 1,156
June	214,283	11,414	228,387	240,825	476,823	— 2,540	—21,963	—24,233
July	216,315	9,516	229,578	220,801	475,164	— 3,747	— 1,659	— 5,406
August	224,393	9,381	217,914	247,061	436,532	+15,860	—38,632	—22,772

In U. S. A.

1957								
May	96,334	9,618	151,785	121,101	155,365	.....	+15,523	.....
June	95,893	8,792	134,640	102,479	165,549	.....	+10,184	.....
July	86,141	6,386	127,805	85,219	191,515	.....	+25,966	.....
August	89,680	9,246	128,480	107,622	192,931	.....	+ 1,416	.....
September	87,270	6,925	117,821	103,718	176,813	.....	—16,118	.....
October	93,078	9,029	129,832	114,032	166,976	.....	— 9,837	.....
November	90,045	8,312	129,051	107,549	161,552	.....	— 5,424	.....
December	95,285	8,613	136,135	84,446	181,024	.....	+19,472	.....
Total	1,116,380	112,060	1,616,964	1,277,946	181,024	.....	+60,379	.....
1958								
January	94,735	13,855	136,748	110,557	176,287	.....	— 4,737	.....
February	87,130	6,222	128,299	93,784	201,223	.....	+24,936	.....
March	90,366	8,607	130,075	78,683	238,641	.....	+37,418	.....
April	86,123	11,475	120,467	81,930	251,099	.....	+12,458	.....
May	80,628	10,488	115,978	78,631	253,463	.....	+ 2,364	.....
June	71,092	10,980	107,918	100,796	244,450	.....	— 8,013	.....
July	64,444	8,858	110,130	77,523	242,781	.....	— 2,669	.....
August	67,586	8,906	100,640	86,982	215,560	.....	—27,221	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1957								
May	153,230	838	124,278	136,043	221,396	.....	— 2,220	.....
June	156,356	879	117,531	118,059	234,745	.....	+13,349	.....
July	138,183	1,017	111,951	119,231	238,908	.....	+ 4,163	.....
Aug.	137,211	719	103,189	123,778	231,681	.....	— 7,227	.....
Sept.	147,711	637	110,659	122,113	242,116	.....	+10,435	.....
Oct.	161,767	697	137,106	132,046	261,056	.....	+18,940	.....
Nov.	163,672	627	130,001	147,591	265,249	.....	+ 4,193	.....
December	149,898	625	128,137	133,901	277,316	.....	+12,067	.....
Total	1,783,119	11,210	1,418,624	1,575,361	277,316	.....	+43,541	.....
1958								
January	156,329	462	125,105	149,321	272,613	.....	— 4,703	.....
February	143,586	284	119,263	130,925	268,524	.....	— 4,089	.....
March	157,606	365	129,082	151,258	254,685	.....	—13,839	.....
April	129,338	471	106,428	128,482	250,067	.....	— 4,618	.....
May	137,759	702	109,793	134,302	245,053	.....	— 5,014	.....
June	143,191	584	120,469	140,029	231,373	.....	—13,680	.....
July	151,871	658	119,448	143,278	232,383	.....	+ 1,010	.....
August	156,807	475	117,274	160,078	220,972	.....	—11,411	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Producers' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.24	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	44.03	33.318	25.00
Mar.	33.222	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
June	36.00	46.00	30.955	25.36
July	36.00	41.56	29.25	26.125
Aug.	37.81	40.00	28.639	26.50
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.031	....
Oct.	43.00	39.308	27.00	....
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Aver.	37.522	41.992	30.183	....

Electrolytic Copper

Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.48	50.22	34.87	24.577
Feb.	33.00	52.07	32.273	23.557
Mar.	33.667	53.11	30.952	23.326
Apr.	36.00	48.88	31.24	23.66
May	36.00	44.221	30.163	23.865
June	36.00	40.00	29.60	25.52
July	36.00	38.14	28.39	26.231
Aug.	40.14	39.32	27.862	26.52
Sept.	50.00	39.00	25.948	....
Oct.	45.99	37.192	25.722	....
Nov.	45.84	35.96	25.435	....
Dec	49.42	35.45	25.26	....
Aver.	39.38	42.797	28.93	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.12	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	43.783	33.182	25.00
Mar.	33.56	46.00	32.00	25.00
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	25.00
June	36.00	46.00	30.955	25.00
July	36.00	41.68	29.25	25.75
Aug.	37.46	40.00	28.611	26.50
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.00	....
Oct.	43.00	39.321	27.00	....
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Aver.	37.51	41.975	30.162	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1952						
Total	331,499	32,652	292,157	275,608	1,391,477	—203,614
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	— 74,678
1954						
Total	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	1,231,840	— 22,549
1955						
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418,241	.....
1956						
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,973	— 77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	133,609	— 78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	121,961	— 36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	124,727	— 1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+ 13,282
July	465,015	109,040	334,584	220,810	81,275	+ 18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,427	+ 12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+ 18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+ 18,226
Nov.	435,216	110,792	335,829	178,814	119,441	+ 31,365
Dec.	437,187	117,601	336,217	183,834	99,223	+ 34,737
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,378	.....
1957						
Jan.	435,635	107,231	335,944	178,326	119,517	+ 28,596
Feb.	422,266	110,174	334,542	178,913	114,298	+ 18,985
Mar.	429,410	104,551	338,454	164,623	106,170	+ 30,884
Apr.	429,708	98,638	335,921	164,410	117,041	+ 28,015
May	434,852	92,943	336,697	170,476	115,355	+ 20,622
June	426,905	82,919	340,743	153,042	110,527	+ 16,039
July	432,918	85,728	341,684	144,410	77,991	+ 32,552
Aug.	429,627	82,768	344,315	144,375	110,323	+ 23,826
Sept.	425,168	80,436	344,530	144,538	106,927	+ 16,536
Oct.	420,130	80,774	341,869	138,420	119,161	+ 20,615
Nov.	428,520	68,249	345,832	128,719	98,725	+ 22,218
Dec.	430,171	75,627	347,465	138,631	83,067	+ 19,702
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,279,086	.....
1958						
Jan.	445,514	57,917	348,426	123,756	94,642	+ 31,249
Feb.	452,673	52,342	351,035	128,330	86,625	+ 25,650
Mar.	448,125	71,693	346,875	141,387	83,694	+ 31,556
Apr.	450,442	76,602	347,607	145,623	79,613	+ 33,814
May	441,001	78,194	346,404	138,190	88,447	+ 34,601
June	433,526	72,383	330,301	145,162	109,011	+ 30,448
July	431,796	77,362	326,263	153,529	79,353	+ 29,366
Aug.	421,931	78,194	323,667	150,436	96,717	+ 26,022

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322	17,506	16,024
Feb.	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497	11,145	9,518
Mar.	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921	13,934	11,783
Apr.	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,583	9,004	13,162	17,233	14,288	15,279
May	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805	12,397	13,989
June	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758	11,949	13,945
July	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632	8,926	12,185
Aug.	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	12,197	12 510	11,645	11,896
Sept.	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,037	9,518	9,756	.....
Oct.	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	15,570	13,151	.....
Nov.	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	11,369	11,146	.....
Dec.	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	14,613	11,237	.....
Total	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748	147,080	.....

* As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,415	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736	25,681	20,468
Feb.	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349	24,949	20,769	17,413
Mar.	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	29,713	28,310	21,948	18,825
Apr.	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808	23,507	18,009
May	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	23,437	22,037	17,191
June	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842	18,888	17,962
July	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364	16,695	16,658
Aug.	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018	23,812	19,654	17,882
Sept.	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	20,929	19,670	.....
Oct.	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	25,228	23,045	22,800	.....
Nov.	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,806	23,061	25,102	21,818	19,767	.....
Dec.	20,954	17,950	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	18,046	16,875	.....
Total	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	274,096	248,291	.....
Aver.	21,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	22,841	20,681	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)
(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1955				
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Dec.	6,603	150	80,452	87,205
Ttl.	79,681	2,130	1,018,496	1,100,307
1957				
Jan.	6,607	172	86,431	93,210
Feb.	6,082	163	84,011	90,256
Mar.	6,714	196	88,257	95,167
Apr.	6,579	237	86,627	94,443
May	7,198	200	85,876	93,274
June	7,793	129	82,398	90,320
July	6,101	154	78,502	84,757
Aug.	7,572	133	79,892	87,038
Sept.	6,083	132	79,623	85,338
Oct.	4,614	147	82,992	87,753
Nov.	7,063	70	80,848	87,981
Dec.	6,962	67	81,080	88,109
Ttl.	79,369	1,800	995,753	1,076,922
1958				
Jan.	7,615	164	82,476	90,255
Feb.	6,826	125	74,766	81,717
Mar.	7,517	123	79,594	87,234
April	7,035	161	76,911	84,107
May	6,522	152	71,717	78,391
June	5,801	155	62,662	68,618

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1957				
May	25.985	24.485	22.235	23.735
June	25.353	23.853	21.603	23.35
July	24.21	22.71	20.46	22.03
Aug.	23.26	21.76	19.51	21.29
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.948	18.964
Oct.	21.28	19.78	17.53	19.00
Nov.	21.293	19.793	17.543	19.10
Dec.	20.78	19.28	17.03	18.58
Av.	24.38	22.88	20.76	22.11
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	15.69	17.70
Feb.	18.955	17.455	15.205	16.932
Mar.	19.21	17.71	15.46	16.92
Apr.	19.60	18.10	15.85	17.56
May	20.02	18.52	16.27	17.894
June	21.93	20.43	18.18	19.76
July	22.52	21.02	18.77	20.26
Aug.	22.62	21.12	18.87	20.12

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 80%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)
(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1957				
May	25.985	24.485	23.144	17.144
June	25.353	23.853	22.83	16.65
July	24.21	22.71	22.01	15.71
Aug.	23.26	21.76	21.56	15.63
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.635	13.563
Oct.	21.28	19.78	19.067	13.24
Nov.	21.293	19.793	19.043	12.913
Dec.	20.78	19.28	18.94	12.94
Av.	24.37	22.87	21.804	15.66
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	17.77	12.19
Feb.	18.955	17.455	17.06	11.341
Mar.	19.21	17.71	17.274	11 88
Apr.	19.60	18.10	17.75	12.35
May	19.923	18.423	18.038	12.769
June	21.93	20.43	19.02	13.43
July	22.52	21.02	19.24	13.53
Aug.	22.62	21.12	19.11	13.80

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955	28,855	547,153	639,872	31,089	531,339
1956					
October	40,542	54,815	95,357	42,314	45,254
November	42,314	50,744	93,058	37,192	47,349
December	37,192	54,063	91,254	41,181	44,191
Total	....	613,293	644,382	....	529,484
1957					
January	41,181	50,854	92,035	42,905	40,549
February	42,905	48,102	90,917	48,699	37,517
March	48,699	52,357	101,056	46,184	38,225
April	46,184	56,170	102,354	57,444	37,583
May	57,444	51,718	109,162	58,085	35,334
June	58,085	48,203	106,288	64,861	37,257
July	64,861	47,100	111,961	68,009	38,582
August	68,009	48,191	116,200	60,633	49,406
September	60,633	50,436	111,069	54,682	51,859
October	54,682	52,041	106,723	59,041	40,447
November	59,041	48,771	107,812	70,874	32,193
December	70,874	50,500	121,374	91,598	24,108
Total	....	604,353	645,534	....	463,060
1958					
January	91,598	47,665	139,263	101,206	33,422
February	101,206	47,133	148,339	119,522	23,832
March	119,522	43,441	162,963	128,754	28,885
April	128,754	40,984	169,738	143,136	22,172
May	143,136	47,487	190,623	155,121	30,021
June	155,121	44,636	199,757	163,504	32,078
July	163,504	38,827	202,331	164,860	31,948
August	164,860	39,520	204,380	169,302	34,254

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1954	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,834	713	4,443	1,262	26,358
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	....	8,556	226	5,573	792	23,755
Dec.	6,440	1,449	85	5,832	160	7,258	394	22,573
Total	80,360	24,501	1,435	70,614	3,158	56,851	13,213	274,716
1957								
Jan.	5,297	2,800	200	6,886	671	4,002	1,191	19,502
Feb.	5,103	1,450	350	6,549	508	4,820	625	18,112
Mar.	5,956	752	...	6,479	686	4,614	1,064	18,674
April	6,731	2,250	....	6,242	909	2,958	1,040	17,453
May	6,976	2,200	120	4,705	270	3,871	634	16,558
June	3,726	2,250	75	3,762	666	5,071	1,087	20,620
July	5,249	1,650	105	5,332	566	5,310	1,110	19,260
Aug.	5,406	2,250	220	6,165	650	6,246	1,403	27,066
Sept.	4,880	2,700	295	6,722	850	5,782	891	29,739
Oct.	3,671	3,300	205	5,973	881	4,203	847	21,367
Nov.	2,950	2,500	85	3,126	493	3,800	706	18,533
Dec.	2,499	1,350	36	2,820	270	2,607	529	13,997
Total	58,444	25,452	1,691	64,761	7,420	53,284	11,127	240,881
1958								
Jan.	2,938	550	70	4,775	521	5,173	801	18,594
Feb.	2,899	1,750	70	5,124	90	1,643	888	11,368
Mar.	3,133	1,200	35	4,711	681	3,149	908	15,068
April	3,207	900	70	3,138	580	2,831	533	10,913
May	3,216	1,850	35	4,671	866	3,071	1,027	15,285
June	3,463	1,950	35	2,767	480	4,217	1,716	17,450
July	3,169	1,250	275	3,936	515	4,157	1,052	17,594
Aug.	3,481	2,415	70	4,992	400	6,399	100	16,397

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	15.00	16.16	16.00	13.00
Feb.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Mar.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Apr.	15.00	16.00	16.00	12.00
May	15.00	16.00	15.385	11.712
June	15.00	16.00	14.32	11.24
July	15.00	16.00	14.00	11.00
Aug.	15.00	16.00	14.00	10.85
Sept.	15.12	16.00	14.00	
Oct.	15.50	16.00	13.704	
Nov.	15.50	16.00	13.50	
Dec.	15.56	16.00	13.00	
Aver.	15.14	16.013	14.66	

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	20.00	21.66	21.50	18.50
Feb.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Mar.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Apr.	20.00	21.50	21.50	17.50
May	20.00	21.50	20.885	17.212
June	20.00	21.50	19.82	16.74
July	20.00	21.50	19.82	16.50
Aug.	20.00	21.50	19.50	16.35
Sept.	20.12	21.50	19.50	
Oct.	20.50	21.50	19.204	
Nov.	20.50	21.50	19.00	
Dec.	20.56	21.50	18.50	

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers:

(In thousands of units)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,518	2,058	2,638	2,004
Feb.	1,691	1,340	1,961	1,803
Mar.	1,356	1,348	1,254	1,577
Apr.	1,315	1,368	1,178	1,242
May	1,614	1,761	1,605	1,454
June	1,842	1,807	1,878	1,773
July	2,078	2,178	2,469	2,107
Aug.	2,852	2,571	2,856	....
Sept.	3,120	2,711	2,688	....
Oct.	3,120	3,015	3,042	....
Nov.	2,697	2,592	2,359	....
Dec.	2,625	2,265	2,015	....
Total	25,828	25,014	25,943	....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti-monial lead	Total Stocks
1956							
June 1	78,987	15,477	2,475	26,682	39,558	10,902	174,081
July 1	81,796	15,837	4,423	28,505	36,499	9,452	176,512
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29,603	38,210	10,924	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	18,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	10,074	172,332
Oct. 1	77,787	15,991	4,413	28,083	29,361	11,181	166,816
Nov. 1	78,253	12,022	3,083	25,783	30,932	11,382	161,485
Dec. 1	82,197	9,095	4,132	25,627	25,360	11,832	158,243
1957							
Jan. 1	77,918	12,222	2,846	25,092	29,435	11,746	159,249
Feb. 1	80,451	10,636	4,061	25,827	32,418	10,487	163,880
Mar. 1	81,274	11,880	4,394	25,728	38,479	10,220	171,975
Apr. 1	82,461	14,598	3,593	25,401	36,390	9,794	172,237
May 1	81,061	17,035	2,705	20,890	48,053	9,391	179,135
June 1	81,364	11,585	3,071	21,002	48,286	9,799	175,107
July 1	82,730	12,036	3,560	22,380	55,358	9,503	185,567
Aug. 1	97,111	11,479	2,532	22,917	59,348	8,661	202,048
Sept. 1	84,205	13,029	2,667	22,439	51,080	9,553	182,973
Oct. 1	80,662	11,905	3,175	20,351	44,467	10,215	170,775
Nov. 1	76,230	14,220	2,538	18,695	47,460	11,581	170,724
Dec. 1	65,341	11,646	3,547	21,867	59,755	11,119	173,275
1958							
Jan. 1	79,362	11,019	2,779	23,154	79,741	11,857	207,912
Feb. 1	79,738	11,510	3,678	24,535	88,517	12,689	220,667
Mar. 1	79,588	9,546	3,670	22,834	107,213	12,309	235,250
April 1	83,185	10,692	2,187	21,766	116,610	12,144	246,584
May 1	86,053	11,838	2,138	20,524	130,668	12,468	263,689
June 1	79,482	11,059	2,010	20,188	141,967	13,154	267,860
July 1	80,060	9,012	1,570	22,092	150,648	12,856	276,238
Aug. 1	83,606	12,438	860	21,615	154,378	10,482	283,379

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954 Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955 Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
July	29,964	13,476	43,440	3,207	46,647
August	31,112	20,726	51.838	5,885	57,723
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403
November	30,553	14,308	44,861	5,141	50,002
December	31,154	15,095	46,252	4,536	50,788
Total	368,499	192,318	560,817	55,925	616,792
1957					
January	30,632	19,961	50,593	4,471	55,064
February	31,410	15,059	46,469	4,564	51,033
March	33,445	18,813	52,258	3,058	55,316
April	31,343	13,042	44,385	2,848	47,233
May	32,138	12,324	44,462	3,431	47,893
June	29,896	19,592	49,488	2,272	51,760
July	29,585	17,936	47,521	2,893	50,414
August	29,225	18,774	47,999	3,190	51,189
September	26,479	13,757	40,236	4,375	44,611
October	29,342	13,782	43,124	4,386	47,510
November	25,809	17,251	43,060	3,258	46,318
December	27,105	26,610	53,715	3,791	57,506
Total	356,409	206,901	563,310	42,537	605,847
1958					
January	25,537	22,097	47,634	3,507	51,141
February	23,789	16,400	40,189	2,184	42,373
March	21,735	20,038	41,773	3,154	44,927
April	25,104	15,821	40,925	1,913	42,838
May	27,427	10,228	37,655	1,867	39,522
June	28,577	13,811	42,388	1,366	43,754
July	22,289	19,692	41,891	1,615	43,596

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1950		May 18	12.75
Mar. 9	11.00	May 19	13.00
Mar. 14	10.50	May 26	13.15
Apr. 20	10.75	June 11	13.50
Apr. 26	11.00	July 20	13.75
May 4	11.25	July 23	14.00
May 10	11.50	Sept. 16	13.50
May 11	12.00	1954	
June 23	11.50	Jan. 18	13.00
June 28	11.00	Feb. 18	12.50
July 12	11.50	Mar. 9	12.75
July 13	12.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Aug. 15	13.00	Mar. 26	13.25
Aug. 21	14.00	Mar. 29	13.50
Sept. 1	15.00	Apr. 1	13.75
Sept. 8	16.00	Apr. 12	14.00
Oct. 31	17.00	June 2	14.25
1951		June 15	14.00
Oct. 2	**19.00	Aug. 25	14.25
1952		Sept. 7	14.50
Apr. 29	18.00	Sept. 15	14.75
May 2	17.00	Oct. 4	14.875
May 12	15.00	Oct. 5	15.00
June 23	15.50	1955	
June 24	16.00	Sept. 23	15.00-15.50
Oct. 7	15.00	Sept. 26	15.50
Oct. 14	14.00	Dec. 29	16.00
Oct. 22	13.50	1956	
Nov. 3	14.00	Jan. 4	16.50
Nov. 10	14.25	Jan. 13	16.00
Nov. 11	14.50	1957	
Nov. 20	14.25	May 9	15.50
Nov. 24	14.00	May 16	15.00
Dec. 22	14.25	June 11	14.00
Dec. 29	14.50	Oct. 14	13.50
Dec. 31	14.75	Dec. 2	13.00
1953		1958	
Jan. 7	14.50	Apr. 1	12.00
Jan. 12	14.00	May 14	11.50
Feb. 2	13.50	June 2	11.50
Mar. 4	13.90	June 3	11.00
Mar. 10	13.50	June 18	11.50
Apr. 7	13.00	July 1	11.00
Apr. 16	12.50	Aug. 13	10.75
Apr. 21	12.00	Sept. 17	11.00
Apr. 29	12.50		

**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	14,902	8,389	10,487	12,689
Feb.	12,204	9,095	10,220	12,309
Mar.	12,385	10,289	9,794	12,144
Apr.	11,740	10,690	9,391	12,468
May	11,055	10,902	9,799	13,154
June	10,233	9,452	9,503	12,856
July	9,779	10,924	8,661	10,482
Aug.	7,252	10,074	9,553	10,889
Sept.	7,461	11,181	10,215	....
Oct.	8,085	11,382	11,581	....
Nov.	9,263	11,832	11,119	....
Dec.	9,893	11,746	11,857	....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	4,529	5,045	5,113	3,743
Feb.	4,777	5,888	5,468	3,657
Mar.	6,202	5,526	5,091	3,527
Apr.	5,343	5,818	6,183	3,655
May	4,737	5,405	6,978	4,827
June	4,792	4,456	4,466	3,992
July	1,153	3,853	5,372	2,775
Aug.	2,946	5,343	7,967	5,244
Sept.	6,650	6,709	7,574	....
Oct.	8,016	5,378	6,148	....
Nov.	7,985	6,993	3,791	....
Dec.	6,907	5,766	3,290	....
Total	64,037	66,180	67,541	....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	Jan.-June	1958 May	1958 June
Ammunition	20,679	3,370	3,263
Bearing metals	8,997	1,277	1,226
Brass and bronze	8,985	1,486	1,579
Cable covering	37,780	6,356	7,290
Calking lead	30,701	4,856	6,667
Casting metals	3,811	693	651
Collapsible tubes	4,029	626	686
Foil	1,813	408	381
Pipes, traps and bends	10,150	1,544	1,763
Sheet lead	11,007	1,827	1,834
Solder	27,405	4,277	4,488
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	70,209	12,236	10,864
Storage battery oxides	70,887	11,486	11,325
Terne metal	765	119	61
Type metal	12,905	2,180	2,072
Total	**320,123**	**52,741**	**54,150**
Pigments:			
White lead	4,494	840	1,092
Red lead and litharge	28,791	4,303	5,383
Pigment colors	5,758	983	1,282
Other*	1,691	236	522
Total	**40,734**	**6,362**	**8,279**
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	79,842	12,434	13,086
Misc. chemicals	1,439	231	247
Total	**81,281**	**12,665**	**13,333**
Miscellaneous uses:			
Annealing	1,962	315	338
Galvanizing	484	84	65
Lead plating	79	8	8
Weights and ballast	2,900	595	601
Total	**5,425**	**1,002**	**1,012**
Other uses unclassified	7,438	1,051	1,167
Total reported†	**455,001**	**73,821**	**77,941**
Estimated unreported consumption	12,000	2,000	2,000
Grand total†	**467,000**	**75,800**	**80,000**
Daily average‡	**2,580**	**2,445**	**2,667**

* Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.

† Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.

‡ Based on number of days in month with adjustment for Sundays and holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	31,012	29,657	29,607
Feb.	30,125	29,219	27,855
Mar.	30,099	29,144	29,713
Apr.	28,186	27,246	26,230
May	29,752	31,574	28,839
June	31,501	28,607	28,624
July	26,963	27,604	27,201
Aug.	25,077	24,756	....
Sept.	30,274	29,519	....
Oct.	32,057	32,486	....
Nov.	32,036	31,060	....
Dec.	25,963	26,530	....
Total	353,045	347,699	....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices
In bulk, f.o.b. Laredo
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	28.50	33.00	33.00	33.00
Feb.	28.50	33.00	33.00	30.818
Mar.	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
Apr.	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
May	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
June	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
July	28.50	33.00	33.00	29.00
Aug.	30.66	33.00	33.00	29.00
Sept.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Oct.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Nov.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Dec.	33.00	33.00	33.00	....
Aver.	30.18	33.00	33.00	....

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1958 Apr.	1958 May	1958 June
IMPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	35,899	48,651	..
Canada (s.t.)	201	...	...
Belgium	1,088	...	...
Denmark	1,815	947	2,099
France	4,030	1,950	6,129
Germany, W.††	4,106	...	...
Italy*	379	...	...
Netherlands	2,527	2,392	3,003
Norway	559	455	...
Sweden	1,344	495	...
Switzerland	2,018	1,046	1,951
U. K. (l.t.)	9,509	12,153	18,115
India* (l.t.)	1,992	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S.† (s.t.)	25	23	...
Canada (s.t.)	7,449	7,764	4,037
Belgium	4,346	..	...
Denmark	371	288	1,129
France	1,194	1,588	1,931
Netherlands	246	349	334
Germany, W.††	2,232	...	...
Italy*	282	...	...
Sweden	293	1,838	...
Switzerland	8	17	...
Northern Rhodesia* (l.t.)	1,011	783	...
Australia* (l.t.)	14,203	...	...

† Refined.

‡ Includes lead alloys.

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

†† Includes scrap.

French Lead Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958 May	1958 June	1958 July
Ore (gross weight)	10,686	9,570	12,060
Algeria	676	827	...
Morocco	9,062	8,743	10,910
Fr. Eq. Africa	948	...	1,150
Pig lead	1,950	6,129	4,643
Belgium	...	254	447
Germany (W.)	74	...	...
Algeria	8	3	14
Morocco	467	3,412	1,837
Tunisia	1,144	2,407	2,344
Australia	254	...	...
Other countries	3	53	1
Antimonial lead	...	30	15

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958 May	1958 June	1958 July
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	12,153	18,115	10,189
Australia	7,090	11,840	3,257
Canada	3,405	3,355	3,705
Belgium	50	450	850
Yugoslavia	...	492	197
Peru	650	600	600
Other countries	958	1,378	1,580

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks May 31, 1958	Net Receipts In June	Consumed In June	Stocks June 30, 1958
Soft lead	78,121	48,125	52,757	73,489
Antimonial lead	32,563	17,195	17,995	31,763
Lead in alloys	7,089	2,477	2,716	6,850
Lead in copper-base scrap	1,394	1,114	1,140	1,368
Total	119,167	68,911	*74,608	113,470

* Excludes 2,851 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 482 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

JUNE

	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in copper-base scrap	Total
Metal products	30,125	17,397	2,707	1,140	51,369
Pigments	7,780	17	....	....	7,797
Chemicals	13,332	1	....	....	13,333
Miscellaneous	499	513	....	....	1,012
Unclassified	1,021	67	9	....	1,097
Total	52,757	17,995	2,716	1,140	*74,608

* Excludes 2,851 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 482 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments: Domestic	Shipments: Export & Drawback	Shipments: Gov't Acc't	Shipments: Total	Stock at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.		75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974		
1951 Total	8,884	931,833	836,800	42,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.		77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568		
1952 Total	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171	87,160	2,627
1952 Mo. Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681		
1953 Total	87,160	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	180,843	2,661
1953 Mo. Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126		
1954 Total	180,843	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808	124,277	2,379
1954 Mo. Avg.		72,353	65,660	2,327	9,080	77,067		
1955 Total	40,979	1,031,018	1,007,619	19,497	87,200	1,114,316	40,979	2,825
1955 Mo. Avg.		85,918	83,968	1,625	7,267	92,860		
1956								
May	47,907	81,238	59,085	287	10,196	69,568	59,577	2,620
June	59,577	78,321	53,048	539	15,085	68,672	69,226	2,611
July	69,226	83,080	34,219	811	14,501	49,531	102,775	2,680
August	102,775	89,549	70,707	1,235	16,075	88,017	104,307	2,889
September	104,307	90,235	73,142	934	18,301	92,377	102,165	3,008
October	102,165	93,493	84,991	465	21,392	106,848	88,810	3,016
November	88,810	91,808	82,478	787	27,168	110,433	70,185	3,060
December	70,185	98,234	80,772	671	18,354	99,797	68,622	3,169
1956 Total		1,062,954	869,270	9,027	157,014	1,035,311	68,622	2,904
1956 Mo. Avg.		88,850	72,439	752	13,085	86,275		
1957								
January	68,622	93,452	67,273	450	15,377	83,100	78,974	3,014
February	78,974	88,078	67,731	1,527	10,905	80,163	86,889	3,146
March	86,889	96,924	67,441	1,558	25,608	94,607	89,357	3,127
April	89,357	96,506	55,000	1,411	23,921	80,332	105,531	3,217
May	105,531	96,855	60,729	2,106	26,858	89,693	112,693	3,124
June	112,693	90,719	54,275	1,358	14,324	69,957	133,455	3,024
July	133,455	85,779	57,862	4,497	11,186	73,055	146,179	2,767
August	146,179	84,166	70,318	860	9,871	81,049	149,296	2,715
September	149,296	77,455	62,111	530	10,344	72,985	153,766	2,582
October	153,766	81,492	66,225	372	12,736	79,333	155,925	2,629
November	155,925	79,754	73,437	581	9,148	83,166	152,531	2,658
December	152,531	86,270	62,730	210	9,188	72,128	166,655	2,783
1957 Total		1,067,450	765,132	15,460	179,466	815,567		
1958								
January	166,655	82,343	58,211	641	9,805	68,657	180,346	2,656
February	180,346	68,354	49,072	446	9,993	59,511	189,189	2,441
March	189,189	72,274	48,948	111	8,763	57,822	203,641	2,331
April	203,641	70,214	46,598	159	5,927	52,684	221,171	2,340
May	221,171	71,018	51,390	129	....	51,519	240,670	2,291
June	240,670	66,967	54,487	171	....	54,658	252,979	2,232
July	252,979	65,119	60,312	55	....	60,187	257,911	2,101
August	257,911	62,927	68,718	591	....	69,309	251,529	2,030

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53 784	38,037	977.636
1954 Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955 Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1956						
May	38,064	26,003	12,218	3,431	1,260	80,976
June	37,005	21,790	8,351	3,454	1,315	71,915
July	12,960	21,425	5,193	3,187	2,883	45,648
August	33,840	26,814	8,420	4,222	2,959	76,255
September	37,313	26,998	8,370	3,397	3,280	79,358
October	40,875	34,985	10,164	4,158	3,695	93,877
November	36,767	32,812	9,581	3,625	3,539	87,224
December	32,790	33,238	8,799	3,140	3,405	82,272
Total	421,218	352,451	122,395	45,382	36,251	988,097
1957						
January	34,337	37,517	10,800	3,502	3,434	90,490
February	31,686	32,520	9,156	3,284	3,206	80,752
March	30,747	30,946	8,860	3,553	3,378	78,384
April	30,631	29,166	9,491	4,001	3,300	77,489
May	30,537	28,423	9,563	3,389	3,097	75,909
June	29,907	27,688	8,710	3,613	2,646	73,464
July	26,067	26,116	6,361	2,698	2,981	65,123
August	27,885	29,237	9,755	3,686	3,099	74,562
September	28,651	31,051	9,588	2,911	1,590	75,976
October	32,940	35,499	10,952	3,385	1,783	87,898
November	28,025	31,396	10,024	2,843	1,255	76,595
December	24,383	27,927	7,854	2,679	1,427	67,421
Total	355,796	358,543	111,114	39,544	20,486	924,063
1958						
January	26,861	26,348	9,115	3,183	1,664	69,295
February	24,598	22,629	7,279	2,716	1,316	60,347
March	27,171	19,045	6,871	3,138	1,724	59,978
April	27,464	17,829	6,392	3,259	1,295	58,432
May	30,935	18,316	6,597	2,896	2,263	61,907
June	34,377	21,497	6,643	2,961	2,212	67,690

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis, f.o.b.)

(Cents per pound)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11.50	13.46	13.50	10.00
Feb.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Mar.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Apr.	11.93	13.50	13.50	10.00
May	12.00	13.50	11.933	10.00
June	12.25	13.50	10.84	10.00
July	12.50	13.50	10.00	10.00
Aug.	12.50	13.50	10.00	10.00
Sept.	12.96	13.50	10.00	
Oct.	13.02	13.50	10.00	
Nov.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Dec.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Aver.	**12.305**	**13.497**	**11.40**	

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)

N. Y. Monthly Averages

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	12.85	14.81	14.85	11.35
Feb.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Mar.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Apr.	13.28	14.85	14.85	11.084
May	13.35	14.85	13.283	11.00
June	13.60	14.85	12.19	11.00
July	13.85	14.85	11.35	11.00
Aug.	13.85	14.85	11.35	11.00
Sept.	14.31	14.85	11.35	
Oct.	14.37	14.85	11.35	
Nov.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Dec.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Aver.	**13.655**	**14.847**	**12.75**	

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	29,779	28,485	27,473
Feb.	29,568	26,276	24,551
Mar.	28,650	27,049	26,967
Apr.	25,348	24,247	24,984
May	27,922	29,589	24,579
June	26,650	25,202	25,587
July	23,826	25,934	23,794
Aug.	18,867	20,381	....
Sept.	25,470	27,792	....
Oct.	27,784	29,552	....
Nov.	27,713	26,705	....
Dec.	24,134	24,419	....
Total	**315,711**	**315,631**	....

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1953				
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Total	163,230	73,630	277,811	514,671
1956				
Total	175,310	61,080	301,253	537,643
1957				
Jan.	18,586	4,916	26,612	50,174
Feb.	15,989	4,658	25,434	46,080
Mar.	17,834	5,156	27,778	51,057
Apr.	18,245	4,912	28,557	51,714
May	17,066	1,744	28,314	47,123
June	16,981	2,855	25,664	45,940
July	15,391	2,679	24,602	42,672
Aug.	17,078	1,858	23,440	42,376
Sept.	14,111	187	20,481	34,779
Oct.	17,839	188	21,323	34,390
Nov.	14,874	180	19,213	34,967
Dec.	13,893	173	18,683	34,364
Total	196,877	29,506	290,151	520,128
1958				
Jan.	16,165	1,682	20,861	38,708
Feb.	13,652	1,365	18,528	33,545
Mar.	13,922	1,291	20,411	35,624
Apr.	15,719	1,311	22,375	39,405
May	15,580	1,314	18,940	35,834
June	14,931	1,490	17,174	33,595

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Ttl.	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1956				
Dec.	804	10,670	15,635	27,109
Ttl.	11,395	141,900	195,034	348,329
1957				
Jan.	1,002	12,513	16,714	30,229
Feb.	942	11,730	16,464	29,136
Mar.	968	11,875	18,022	30,865
Apr.	1,053	12,695	17,167	30,915
May	988	11,107	17,760	29,855
June	648	10.569	15.500	26,717
July	532	11,430	15,032	26,994
Aug.	674	11,168	15,654	27,496
Sept.	744	9,935	14,087	24,766
Oct.	759	12,392	14,950	28,101
Nov.	619	10,170	12,519	23,308
Dec.	599	9,887	12,393	22,880
Ttl.	9,300	135,800	188,392	333,493
1958				
Jan.	675	12,513	12,613	25,801
Feb.	542	11,356	11,734	23,632
Mar.	526	4,633	13,148	18,307
Apr.	487	12,438	12,739	25,664
May	626	11,660	11,939	24,225
June	615	10,662	11,360	22,637

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955				
Ttl.	2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186
1956				
Ttl.	1,998	1,607,930	204,300	1,814,228
1957				
Jan.	183	131,954	1,134	133,271
Feb.	153	124,555	1,495	126,203
Mar.	182	137,404	1,076	138,662
Apr.	168	130.116	97	130,381
May	165	137,953	5,839	143,957
June	204	129,196	11,457	140,857
July	203	128,073	33,723	161,999
Aug.	192	126,219	37,933	164,344
Sept.	178	124,454	42,434	167,066
Oct.	183	136,248	38,585	175,016
Nov.	182	125,796	27,000	152,978
Dec.	181	123,250	6,790	130,221
Ttl.	2,174	1,556,450	210,000	1,768,624
1958				
Jan.	207	134,282	2,736	137,226
Feb.	147	116,392	59	116,598
Mar.	174	123,808	96	124,078
Apr.	192	124,705	906	125,615
May	203	124,490	557	125,520

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1955 Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	33,804	36,734,565
1956 Total	553,982	377,200	36,169,267	26,700	37,127,149
1957					
June	49,488	23,350	3,145,297	2,081	3,220,216
July	54,011	25,000	3,117,841	3,670	3,200,522
August	49,880	25,950	3,001,938	4,665	3,082,433
September	48,925	24,200	3,011,542	5,471	3,089,508
October	47,892	29,800	3,036,720	4,816	3,119,228
November	50,821	8,020	2,690,456	3,537	2,752,834
December	50,825	7,000	2,673,590	810	2,732,225
Total	610,386	240,000	37,018,950	26,000	37,895,336
1958					
January	45,358	17,400	2,939,634	324	3,002,716
February	38,608	16,000	2,788,072	5	2,842,685
March	38,134	5,500	2,834,641	10	2,878,285
April	38,308	17,800	2,807,664	57	2,863,829
May	41,840	22,870	2,746,539	60	2,811,309

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955 Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956 Total	38,157	40,160	78,317
1957			
January ..	2,997	2,877	5,874
February ..	2,925	2,876	5,801
March	3,360	3,166	6,526
April	3,735	2,807	6,542
May	2,486	1,388	3,874
June	3,386	2,880	6,266
July	2,859	3,452	6,311
Aug.	2,500	2,558	5,058
Sept.	2,937	3,263	6,200
Oct.	3,334	3,419	6,753
Nov.	2,731	3,374	6,105
Dec.	3,029	2,872	5,901
Total	36,279	34,932	71,211
1958			
January ...	3,520	3,551	7,071
February ..	3,589	2,790	6,379
March	2,465	3,568	6,033
April	3,123	3,056	6,179
May	2,597	2,660	5,257
June	3,243	3,210	6,453
July	2,127	2,494	4,621

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394	147,029	139,910
Feb.	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,763	119,059	121,980
Mar.	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895	135,706	134,019
Apr.	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726	139,152	128,559
May	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800	145,174	129,083
June	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726	138,007	115,325
July	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624	142,157	118,811
Aug.	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	92,406	143,449	.....
Sept.	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316	129,278	.....
Oct.	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125	133,759	.....
Nov.	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	145,081	135,024	.....
Dec.	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	148,391	140,033	.....
Ttl.	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,721	1,679,427	1,647,710	.....

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	85.25	90.357	91.375	89.449
Feb.	85.25	90.90	91.375	88.625
Mar.	85.25	91.128	91.375	88.625
Apr.	87.08	90.875	91.375	88.625
May	88.928	90.75	91.307	88.625
June	89.71	90.46	90.456	88.625
July	90.49	90.14	90.31	88.625
Aug.	90.75	90.614	90.909	
Sept.	90.795	90.75	90.602	
Oct.	91.794	90.722	90.625	
Nov.	91.46	91.375	90.382	
Dec.	90.45	91.375	89.80	
Aver.	**89.116**	**90.79**	**90.824**	

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1943.

U. S. Copper Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Apr.	May	June
Ore, matte & regulus (cont.)	11,105	4,547	12,329
Canada	242	542	201
Mexico	976	500	652
Cuba	1,151	1,003	1,470
Argentina	26	3	...
Bolivia	260	584	45
Chile	1,447	727	2,407
Peru	1,320	380	1,295
Cyprus	2,006	...	2,470
Philippines	2,165	1	2,142
U. of S. Africa	1,450	650	1,598
Australia	...	31	42
Other countries	62	36	7
Blister copper (content)	25,440	17,232	25,035
Mexico	1,927	6,427	7,062
Chile	17,300	7,951	14,063
Peru	...	1,100	513
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	4,547	643	1,729
U. of S. Africa	1,666	1,111	1,666
Other countries	...	...	2
Refined cathodes and shapes	14,940	9,015	19,558
Canada	5,638	4,962	8,948
Mexico	586	441	882
Peru	1,981	808	3,909
Belgium	56	...	...
Germany (W.)	2,474	166	...
Sweden	279	...	...
U. Kingdom	617	223	896
Belgian Congo	1,548	...	2,782
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	1,599	2,042	2,141
U. of S. Africa	50	148	...
Other countries	112	225	...
Total Imports			
Crude & refined	51,485	30,794	56,922
Old and scrap (content)	553	560	1,395
Brass scrap and old (cu. cont.)	588	344	583

† Includes 224 tons from Netherlands.

U. S. Zinc Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Apr.	May	June
Zinc ore (cont.)	44,213	35,498	42,089
Canada	13,586	12,087	14,964
Mexico	15,986	12,433	16,688
Cuba	...	15	164
Guatemala	652	1,421	721
Honduras	251	105	85
Bolivia	1,036	...	...
Colombia	...	22	...
Chile	604	...	...
Peru	11,184	5,679	8,220
U. of S. Africa	550	3,227	572
Australia	173	320	588
Philippines	9	6	6
Other countries	182	183	81
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	13,554	11,864	13,304
Canada	7,240	3,461	4,652
Mexico	2,186	785	2,199
Peru	50	1,451	125
Belgium	1,221	2,042	1,220
Germany (W.)	...	...	110
Italy	792	110	551
Norway	...	560	504
Yugoslavia	20	1,212	221
Belgian Congo	2,045	2,243	2,601
Australia	...	...	1,121
Total Imports			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs	57,767	47,362	55,393
Dross and skim.	67	99	100
Old and worn out	36	...	...

U. S. Copper Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Apr.	May	June
Ore, conc., matte & other unref. (cont.)	956	1,098	1,996
Refined ingots, bars, etc.*	23,920	36,746	21,232
Canada	132	115	123
Cuba	101	...	100
Argentina	964	1,157	110
Brazil	61	533	70
Austria	...	28	...
Belgium	...	5	...
Denmark	...	22	...
France	5,680	11,266	3,287
Germany (W.)	2,110	8,448	2,485
Italy	1,731	3,197	1,908
Netherlands	1,091	923	532
Norway	336	280	280
Sweden	...	448	560
Switzerland	615	1,399	727
U. Kingdom	9,709	7,756	9,756
India	...	13	...
Japan	754	1,010	1,126
Korea	466	...	...
Australia	112	112	56
Other countries	58	34	112
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	24,876	37,844	23,228
Pipes & tubes	70	249	262
Plates & sheets	26	11	10
Rods, brush-copper, castings, rolls, segments (finished forms) n.e.s.	13	28	113
Wire, bare	196	238	379
Building wire and cable†	142	233	194
Weatherproof wire†	7	19	4
Insulated copper wire n.e.s.†	979	1,145	839

* Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.
† Gross weight; n.e.s., not elsewhere specified.

U. S. Copper Scrap Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Apr.	May	June
Copper scrap, unalloyed* (new and old)	1,141	2,307	1,778
Canada	25	20	20
France	383	86	...
Germany (W.)	367	1,837	1,339
Netherlands	8	67	28
Spain	94	...	...
India	209	159	83
Other countries	55	138	308‡
Copper-base scrap, alloyed† (new and old)	2,907	4,403	2,157
Canada	2	46	281
Belgium	...	...	6
France	199	...	...
Germany (W.)	515	711	550
Italy	133	213	86
Netherlands	114	309	15
Portugal	88	27	...
Spain	...	40	80
Switzerland	...	110	...
U. Kingdom	22	...	...
India	103	67	9
Japan	1,726	2,853	1,130
Hong Kong	...	27	...
Other countries	5	...	...

* Ash, brass mill, clippings, dross, flue dust, residues, scale, skimmings, wire scrap.
† Copper-base alloys, including brass and bronze — ashes, clippings for remanufacture, cupro-nickel scrap, cupro-nickel trimmings, nickel silver scrap, phosphor bronze, phosphor copper, skimmings, turnings, round.

U. S. Lead Imports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Apr.	May	June
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	17,363	11,333	13,421
Canada	1,007	1,955	1,764
Mexico	161	215	140
Guatemala	591	722	633
Honduras	720	174	171
Bolivia	1,518	266	...
Colombia	...	173	...
Peru	8,200	3,391	4,374
U. of S. Africa	4,025	2,098	4,435
Australia	729	2,116	1,685
Philippines	74	185	166
Korea	311	...	...
Other countries	27	38	53
Base bullion (content)	335	...	46
Peru	...	...	46
Other countries	335	...	...
Pigs and bars	35,899	48,651	37,328
Canada	4,707	2,987	3,917
Mexico	9,995	16,975	11,313
Peru	2,150	7,673	2,290
Belgium	497	110	104
Denmark	55	8	274
Germany (W.)	457	265	...
Netherlands	...	110	...
Spain	1,387	1,653	705
U. Kingdom	1,597	112	224
Yugoslavia	689	11,003	3,165
Morocco	6,733	...	...
Australia	7,632	7,755	15,336
Total Imports			
Ore, base bullion, refined	53,597	59,984	50,795
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.)	261	715	260
Antimonial lead & typemetal	462	239	369
Lead content thereof	354	196	342

U. S. Zinc Exports
(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	Apr.	May	June
Slabs, blocks, etc.	136	79	10
Canada	..	1	...
Mexico	129	36	...
Chile	...	34	...
Other countries	7	8	10
Total Exports			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks	136	79	10
Scrap, ashes, dross and skimmings	365	75	1,221
Battery shells and parts, unassembled	131	23	6
Rolled in sheets, plates and strips and die castings	319	296	296
Zinc & Zinc Alloys in crude and semifrabicated forms	43	141	111
Zinc Oxide	93	264	200

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA Av. 1946	1958 Aug. 21
Copper, Domestic Electro., Del Valley	11.20	14.375	26.50
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	10.75
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f.o.b.)	5.05	5.05	10.00
New York, del.	...	...	10.80
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	94.875
Aluminum ingot 99½%+	20.00	15.00	26.80
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f.o.b. Laredo	12.36	14.50	29.00

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugoslavia (e)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Australia (e)	Northern Rhodesia (e)	Union of South Africa (d)
1954															
Total	863,721	301,984	59,030	372,314	29,233	258,259	14,295	152,858	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	336,577	43,153
1955															
Total	1,036,702	326,599	61,583	447,288	35,478	286,805	14,876	138,271	31,151	8,432	124,903	26,313	41,935	350,302	47,176
1956															
Total	1,133,134	356,251	69,918	506,251	35,005	279,461	16,457	127,365	32,390	8,827	139,062	27,101	55,711	435,186	47,914
1957															
Mar.	96,363	30,521	5,688	42,596	3,255	24,554	931	11,651	3,123	850	12,116	3,011	4,688	43,471	3,671
Apr.	98,910	27,917	5,139	31,761	2,559	23,515	1,635	7,853	3,049	810	8,860	3,057	5,029	37,605	....
May	96,334	26,640	5,421	38,769	4,122	23,795	1,608	12,998	3,194	810	13,479	2,995	5,036	44,471	4,151
June	95,893	26,841	5,107	40,262	4,987	21,816	1,455	7,991	3,272	787	13,930	2,017	3,021	37,874	3,830
July	86,141	26,349	5,961	40,351	5,839	24,170	1,418	11,492	3,096	774	14,585	961	5,450	31,450	3,305
Aug.	89,680	30,025	5,144	36,744	4,005	24,709	1,649	5,926	3,461	718	14,667	1,757	5,639	29,212	4,356
Sept.	87,270	30,220	4,960	32,822	4,270	24,654	1,725	12,237	3,906	757	14,448	3,398	5,072	42,871	3,864
Oct.	93,078	31,334	6,140	43,096	3,000	23,955	1,581	10,368	3,025	999	13,311	1,880	4,778	43,123	4,000
Nov.	90,045	35,823	5,778	42,995	3,227	23,127	1,464	9,606	3,080	775	13,166	1,862	4,527	44,013	5,134
Dec.	95,285	35,593	5,446	43,765	4,786	21,786	1,424	9,607	3,207	810	13,038	2,114	4,388	42,459	4,672
Total	1,115,483	360,745	42,905	....	46,141	255,710	17,265	121,799	37,186	9,298	143,654	27,101	55,633	499,418	47,828
1958															
Jan.	94,735	32,841	5,272	41,578	3,990	23,790	1,554	7,909	3,000	348	12,345	2,091	4,334	42,996	4,285
Feb.	87,130	30,639	4,849	39,648	3,235	21,792	1,340	11,495	3,054	756	10,806	1,509	4,045	36,364	4,708
Mar.	90,336	34,190	5,954	40,205	3,497	25,161	1,569	9,559	....	821	10,195	2,580	5,555	44,847	4,731
April	86,123	32,598	6,101	16,115	4,010	23,286	1,463	9,884	....	788	8,515	....	6,220	41,396	4,413
May	80,628	32,429	6,141	23,264	3,481	24,543	1,746	7,095	....	786	9,806	....	....	41,615	4,488
June	71,092	....	5,954	34,811	3,405	22,937	....	7,414	....	769	10,617	....	....	44,447	....
July	64,416	....	5,995	....	3,780	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	44,010	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake." Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. * Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rhodesia	Total
1953																
Total	538,883	166,356	225,075	66,530	84,162	60,887	164,977	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,897	12,891	1,813,773
1954																
Total	551,618	166,879	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,088	162,773	41,150	62,475	72,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,015	16,880	1,877,841
1955																
Total	547,153	148,811	221,138	67,303	91,241	73,251	162,508	46,806	67,509	83,347	40,912	254,558	28,870	28,620	17,976	1,893,125
1956																
Total	613,293	147,865	213,524	61,917	111,479	73,251	178,713	42,780	64,824	83,507	51,019	256,300	30,993	26,623	17,024	1,984,344
1957																
Mar.	52,357	12,727	17,873	6,431	9,906	8,103	16,420	3,574	6,031	8,643	4,464	18,515	2,215	2,817	1,120	172,730
Apr.	56,170	12,436	20,235	5,915	9,359	7,624	17,559	3,408	6,235	7,515	3,416	18,127	2,047	1,733	1,400	174,593
May	51,718	13,172	13,942	5,355	9,766	8,890	17,424	3,275	..	6,610	5,477	25,268	2,211	2,450	1,400	173,276
June	48,203	12,406	8,524	6,083	9,722	7,809	13,802	3,537	4,932	6,775	4,829	21,847	2,392	1,997	1,456	156,657
July	47,100	12,098	15,831	6,768	8,083	7,396	16,315	4,000	5,893	6,687	4,786	22,242	3,113	2,270	1,456	164,802
Aug.	48,191	12,568	26,341	7,258	7,961	7,443	15,403	2,869	6,124	7,691	4,786	23,548	2,477	1,903	1,456	177,247
Sept.	50,436	11,288	20,151	6,553	8,053	7,768	15,938	4,173	5,866	6,326	5,366	24,209	2,463	1,921	1,456	174,013
Oct.	52,041	10,302	18,627	6,323	9,615	7,874	17,643	3,491	6,582	7,409	5,297	19,639	2,733	2,512	1,456	171,334
Nov.	48,771	12,125	19,491	6,374	9,257	8,396	16,703	4,063	4,840	7,373	5,678	24,987	2,806	2,598	1,456	177,739
Dec.	50,500	12,504	19,465	6,951	8,191	7,512	17,215	4,231	5,460	7,846	5,785	24,095	4,173	3,123	1,568	180,412
Total	604,533	142,935	218,266	55,971	....	94,509	195,136	42,336	61,332	85,313	59,670	261,035	34,441	27,069	12,364	2,052,431
1958																
Jan.	47,665	12,672	20,144	6,188	8,375	7,501	18,017	4,013	5,297	6,042	4,974	25,518	3,323	1,785	1,232	173,922
Feb.	47,133	11,432	18,341	5,306	8,347	7,359	15,939	4,433	5,337	7,452	4,352	23,628	3,326	2,781	1,176	167,791
Mar.	43,441	12,837	18,455	6,899	8,773	7,890	16,548	4,597	6,392	....	4,335	26,359	3,375	1,174	1,204	.....
April	40,984	11,785	21,099	5,626	8,917	8,858	15,144	4,652	6,281	....	3,481	19,876	2,338	2,394	1,204	.....
May	47,487	....	21,005	5,421	9,058	8,339	16,327	2,402	6,944	....	3,541	25,035	3,532	2,978	1,204	.....
June	44,636	....	17,846	6,255	8,264	7,977	15,194	3,677	6,403	....	3,461	....	2,906	3,127	1,232	.....
July	38,827	....	18,315	6,880	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,232	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan (a)	Australia (b)	Rhodesia (b)	Total (d)
1953																	
Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,370	2,228,917
1954																	
Total	868,242	218,810	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,806	90,987	74,356	28,686	48,768	25,109	15,040	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,248,591
1955																	
Total	1,031,018	257,008	61,879	18,943	233,623	123,623	197,024	90,917	77,761	31,202	49,724	26,244	15,175	122,965	113,221	31,248	2,534,457
1956																	
Total	1,062,954	255,601	62,136	10,428	251,906	124,105	204,961	90,784	80,407	32,123	53,170	25,224	15,434	153,821	117,445	32,396	2,630,383
1957																	
Feb	88,078	19,808	4,788	2,346	22,354	10,571	15,903	6,256	6,186	2,552	3,851	1,694	2,447	10,632	9,130	2,520	213,521
Mar.	96,924	21,942	5,334	2,352	22,486	12,249	17,627	8,537	6,719	2,820	4,478	2,124	2,526	9,754	10,114	2,352	234,556
Apr.	96,506	20,504	5,129	2,380	22,263	12,112	16,903	6,802	7,174	2,647	4,252	2,009	2,561	9,546	10,037	2,744	....
May	96,855	20,565	5,219	2,650	23,119	17,700	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	1,836	2,748	14,213	10,336	2,800	238,011
June	90,719	19,929	5,011	2,701	21,695	12,498	16,521	6,829	7,110	2,646	4,473	1,753	2,639	13,875	8,355	2,800	225,611
July	85,779	20,062	5,263	3,078	20,176	12,511	16,615	7,236	7,171	2,629	4,690	2,049	2,752	14,245	12,209	2,856	225,017
Aug.	84,166	20,305	5,144	3,233	19,391	12,387	16,617	7,272	7,929	2,641	4,378	2,143	2,740	14,008	10,675	2,856	220,388
Sept.	77,455	20,247	5,090	3,000	20,129	10,631	16,389	7,160	6,954	2,698	4,476	1,911	2,745	13,753	10,300	2,800	211,477
Oct.	81,490	20,890	5,351	2,892	21,688	12,305	16,800	7,292	6,133	2,781	4,419	2,011	2,011	14,215	10,829	2,856	221,830
Nov.	79,754	20,933	5,227	3,014	21,660	11,884	16,580	7,036	5,712	2,763	4,399	2,164	2,164	12,905	10,521	2,772	215,399
Dec.	86,270	21,829	5,441	3,333	22,274	12,413	17,684	7,483	6,596	2,742	4,483	2,789	2,189	13,638	10,895	2,828	230,624
Total	1,574,500	247,356	62,354	35,772	259,701	148,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	32,786	52,787	24,279	30,256	152,145	123,587	33,040	2,692,833
1958																	
Jan.	82,343	21,801	5,561	3,271	22,382	12,795	17,187	7,179	4,911	2,654	4,134	2,209	2,943	13,126	10,816	2,828	221,112
Feb.	68,354	19,743	4,985	2,669	22,026	12,028	15,562	6,599	5,275	2,659	4,030	1,975	2,797	12,072	9,642	2,576	.....
Mar.	72,274	22,314	5,620	2,782	21,453	13,786	16,743	7,584	6,549	2,709	3,851	2,045	3,013	13,217	10,707	2,856	214,049
April	70,214	20,989	5,289	2,597	20,886	14,985	15,693	8,018	6,925	2,586	3,850	2,207	2,853	9,305	10,424	2,772	.....
May	71,018	21,269	5,254	2,699	20,949	15,279	16,128	6,343	7,202	2,442	3,962	2,372	2,871	13,504	10,918	2,856	.....
June	66,967	20,354	5,016	2,429	20,094	20,094	15,663	7,202	7,731	2,221	3,307	2,309	2,854	14,040	....	2,744	.....
July	65,119	....	5,285	2,520	....	....	....	....	5,879	2,471	3,815	....	....	....	....	2,884	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrochemic. (d) The above totals omit production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	76,197	59,614	91,477
Feb.	79,377	59,203	82,483
Mar.	71,634	62,120	89,147
Apr.	73,776	61,779	94,330
May	76,481	71,101	88,582
June	71,713	61,991	88,913
July	76,188	64,121	81,851
Aug.	68,197	81,146	34,756
Sept.	72,069	98,595	....
Oct.	62,327	100,815	....
Nov.	58,893	90,877	....
Dec.	55,838	81,657	....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In long tons)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	40,987	39,420	51,295
Feb.	34,326	41,433	49,134
Mar.	29,693	36,900	47,738
Apr.	33,974	34,877	40,547
May	29,479	44,933	37,509
June	30,537	40,804	34,608
July	37,088	42,148	40,518
Aug.	35,432	48,275	37,148
Sept.	35,793	51,435	....
Oct.	39,391	45,301	....
Nov.	32,662	50,371	....
Dec.	32,025	48,065	....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

At start of:	Virgin Zinc 1957	Virgin Zinc 1958	Zinc Conc. 1957	Zinc Conc. 1958
Jan.	44,816	44,926	53,274	79,349
Feb.	40,501	43,308	63,366	82,125
Mar.	38,927	46,662	59,957	87,721
Apr.	41,260	46,608	55,698	84,631
May	37,540	47,251	52,871	80,964
June	36,000	50,539	49,646	74,470
July	37,384	49,613	55,900	71,553
Aug.	35,561	48,497	52,588	70,105
Sept.	44,207	....	59,028	....
Oct.	41,255	....	65,347	....
Nov.	42,095	....	67,828	....
Dec.	41,895	....	73,331	....

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958 May	1958 June	1958 July
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought — ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	4,324	2,612	4,737
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	2,028	1,853	1,536
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	9,044	7,975	9,150
Tubes	1,845	1,604	1,237
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	115	59	120
Total	17,356	14,103	16,780

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1955 Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956 Total	388,167	251,312	639,479	500,794	138,685
1957					
March	33,537	19,895	53,432	42,787	10,645
April	33,744	18,124	51,868	40,940	10,928
May	36,721	21,395	58,116	44,740	13,376
June	32,922	18,332	51,254	39,756	11,498
July	32,049	19,388	51,437	38,441	12,996
August	24,606	14,834	39,440	30,583	8,857
September	35,404	19,666	55,070	43,883	11,187
October	38,044	22,004	60,048	49,638	10,410
November	35,102	20,506	55,608	44,144	11,464
December	30,043	18,591	48,634	38,104	10,530
Total	407,326	234,158	641,484	507,493	133,991
1958					
January	35,799	20,816	56,615	46,437	10,178
February	32,207	19,352	51,559	37,907	13,652
March	33,491	19,580	53,071	41,539	11,532
April	36,722	19,100	55,822	43,784	12,038
May	35,810	18,423	54,233	43,571	10,662
June	39,277	18,141	57,418	46,080	11,338
July	36,743	17,091	53,564	42,373	11,191

* Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958 May	1958 June	1958 July
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore and conc.	...	9,688	8,748
Zinc conc.*	130	5,165	‡
Australia	...	4,337	...
Burma	...	696	...
Other countries	130	132	...
Zinc and zinc alloys:			
(Gross Weight)	14,040	12,174	10,932
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	300	200	225
Australia	1,550	1,300	300
Canada	7,532	7,383	5,972
Belgium	527	821	888
Germany (W.)	2	1	...
Netherlands	...	3	50
Soviet Union	1,303	1,079	1,765
United States	1	..	9
Belgian Congo	1,100	500	...
Other countries	1,725	887	1,723

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially reported for any comparable period.

‡ Not available.

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1958 Apr.	1958 May	1958 June
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	13,554	11,864	...
Canada (s.t.)	3	...	...
Belgium	5	...	...
Denmark	746	256	577
France	1,510	262	426
Germany, W.†	6,267	...	...
Italy	258	...	...
Netherlands	1,314	921	1,014
Sweden	2,180	1,387	...
Switzerland†	1,066	1,891	1,453
U. K. (l.t.)	11,464	14,040	12,174
India* (l.t.)	6,886	5,362	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	136	79	...
Canada (s.t.)	16,346	15,122	7,776
Belgium	10,365	..	...
Denmark	...	90	1
France	52	1	100
Germany, W.†	2,546	...	...
Italy	1,187	...	...
Netherlands	1,163	639	353
Norway	4,197	3,303	...
Switzerland†	143	370	714
U. K.‡ (l.t.)	549	685	455
Northern Rhodesia* (l.t.)	2,414	2,448	...
Australia* (l.t.)	3,956	...	...

† Includes scrap.

‡ Includes manufactures.

* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore: Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Tin Metal: Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1956 Total	26,571	1,044	2,393	2,226	26,434	22,232	8,371	3,175
1957								
May	3,019	89	3,637	111	3,561	2,240	896	4,043
June	2,689	90	3,223	158	2,735	1,799	693	4,692
July	2,743	116	3,200	69	2,576	1,862	560	5,339
August	2,305	47	2,665	483	2,740	1,368	671	6,320
September	4,291	70	4,070	527	2,260	1,836	431	6,308
October	2,177	98	3,303	784	2,899	1,947	528	6,045
November	5,275	78	2,837	4,032	3,881	1,615	481	10,591
December	4,187	83	3,872	3,125	3,403	1,420	236	15,815
Total	39,272	1,028	....	9,834	34,175	20,365	7,362	71,931
1958								
January	2,500	101	3,602	2,335	3,614	1,734	402	18,058
February	3,243	86	3,446	2,495	2,746	1,567	310	20,322
March	2,350	89	3,261	1,018	3,106	1,566	1,408	20,940
April	2,678	82	4,407	582	1,790	1,725	924	20,069
May	2,707	....	3,872	1,428	3,400	1,583	....	21,529
June	1,315	....	....	1,029	2,964	1,719	912	21,715

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,600	26,653	25,469	32,868
Feb.	21,455	26,229	21,861	28,668
Mar.	25,083	26,750	27,663	29,239
Apr.	24,077	26,617	27,398	30,635
May	23,840	27,626	29,086	32,471
June	21,890	27,122	24,093	29,863
July	21,185	27,250	27,195	....
Aug.	26,184	29,219	26,943	....
Sept.	24,752	27,950	24,633	....
Oct.	25,546	29,696	30,312	....
Nov.	25,213	27,346	27,331	....
Dec.	27,172	28,716	31,604	....
Year	288,987	331,174	323,588	....

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	5,500	4,888	8,946	4,752
Feb.	11,882	3,856	6,633	1,553
Mar.	10,318	4,007	7,044	9,497
Apr.	11,967	7,636	7,314	7,450
May	6,416	7,214	9,676	7,764
June	9,897	6,632	7,210	4,036
July	8,341	9,696	4,682	....
Aug.	4,884	4,713	6,416	....
Sept.	5,538	9,908	8,467	....
Oct.	8,053	9,072	7,761	....
Nov.	4,622	9,227	6,175	....
Dec.	5,286	2,734	4,217	....
Year	92,407	79,633	84,541	....

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	435,047	253,940	634,715
Feb.	196,803	380,463	208,149
Mar.	328,857	521,849	350,827
Apr.	348,838	431,646	284,971
May	447,710	523,228	376,082
June	495,742	468,559	438,253
July	686,209	844,545	.....
Aug.	1,080,301	811,530	.....
Sept.	481,042	861,857	.....
Oct.	731,099	432,000	.....
Nov.	669,285	263,273	.....
Dec.	1,023,481	186,569	.....
Year	6,924,414	5,979,459	.....

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11,078	15,981	20,582	26,883
Feb.	12,897	11,041	16,272	16,816
Mar.	12,423	12,276	14,720	18,662
Apr.	10,321	14,476	16,417	23,261
May	10,911	12,851	19,048	19,358
June	13,387	10,985	10,826	20,831
July	12,674	13,599	18,621	....
Aug.	13,219	14,710	21,980	....
Sept.	13,479	17,268	14,314	....
Oct.	14,208	13,896	13,110	....
Nov.	14,545	19,130	16,622	....
Dec.	14,057	18,630	16,282	....
Year	153,199	174,843	198,794	....

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,028	21,696	20,340	21,801
Feb.	19,865	20,356	19,808	19,743
Mar.	22,215	22,010	21,941	22,314
Apr.	21,301	21,339	20,504	20,989
May	21,599	21,790	20,564	21,269
June	20,565	20,780	19,928	20,353
July	21,769	21,691	20,061	....
Aug.	22,029	21,354	20,305	....
Sept.	20,898	20,691	20,247	....
Oct.	22,206	21,412	20,892	....
Nov.	21,398	20,470	20,933	....
Dec.	21,135	22,012	21,828	....
Year	257,008	255,601	247,351	....

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	2,280,575	2,158,631	2,529,583
Feb.	2,094,467	2,051,679	2,294,655
Mar.	2,296,648	2,346,316	2,448,698
Apr.	1,759,384	2,225,638	2,558,958
May	2,463,374	2,111,185	2,650,665
June	2,494,748	2,208,584	2,527,632
July	2,267,271	2,383,390	.....
Aug.	2,315,312	2,592,468	.....
Sept.	2,517,451	2,382,121	.....
Oct.	2,379,162	2,817,358	.....
Nov.	2,492,547	2,566,519	.....
Dec.	2,357,202	2,537,984	.....
Year	27,655,141	28,361,873	.....

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	18,959	16,002	14,032	17,117
Feb.	15,018	14,344	15,170	14,908
Mar.	19,113	16,857	16,940	15,421
Apr.	17,889	11,573	14,275	15,644
May	16,808	15,446	14,591	15,131
June	17,800	18,145	16,431	15,645
July	16,650	15,841	14,377	....
Aug.	16,676	16,104	14,679	....
Sept.	15,972	15,760	15,869	....
Oct.	13,658	16,725	14,151	....
Nov.	15,182	14,865	15,879	....
Dec.	17,857	16,056	15,296	....
Year	201,583	188,971	181,690	....

* New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	22,181	15,550	19,304	17,349
Feb.	25,556	11,757	16,618	8,376
Mar.	20,178	8,822	14,923	19,636
Apr.	21,018	14,317	17,131	16,346
May	14,820	11,357	16,680	15,122
June	19,581	15,296	16,157	7,776
July	13,522	15,499	12,912	....
Aug.	16,581	13,070	20,520	....
Sept.	11,793	19,732	17,671	....
Oct.	19,836	20,792	16,735	....
Nov.	14,164	21,411	17,225	....
Dec.	14,607	16,125	16,131	....
Year	213,837	183,728	202,007	....

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	14,387	14,985	16,609	16,710
Feb.	13,375	14,997	15,027	15,896
Mar.	15,544	15,504	16,733	15,853
Apr.	15,011	14,431	15,347	15,163
May	15,352	15,203	16,225	15,231
June	14,835	14,492	15,447	14,603
July	14,530	15,125	15,878	....
Aug.	14,825	14,852	16,756	....
Sept.	13,734	14,530	15,604	....
Oct.	14,411	15,762	15,628	....
Nov.	14,290	15,062	14,587	....
Dec.	14,881	14,824	15,096	....
Year	175,173	178,767	188,962	....

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	May	June	July
Ore, matte, regulus, etc, (content)	1,469	1,980	3,044
United States	193	260	1,548
Belgium	...	92	86
Germany (W.)	...	79	85
Norway	1,060	1,357	1,214
U. Kingdom	216	192	111
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	19,358	20,831	21,703
United States	4,779	7,311	5,387
Brazil	331	...	276
Belgium	168	...	...
France	3,080	3,494	2,443
Germany (W.)	1,903	1,137	1,018
Italy	257	672	2,036
Netherlands	582	699	308
Norway	224	224	...
Switzerland	112	112	...
U. Kingdom	6,492	5,258	8,806
India	1,429	1,901	1,374
Other countries	1	23	55
Total exports			
Crude & refined	20,827	22,811	24,747
Old and scrap	1,079	1,414	1,005
Rods, strips, sheet, & tubing	1,028	1,500	1,033

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	May	June	July
Ore (zinc content)	14,398	16,642	27,161
United States	14,398	12,940	13,961
Belgium	....	1,236	2,095
France	....	1,233	1,226
Germany (W.)	....	1,233	1,226
Norway	....	....	3,396
U. K.	....	....	5,240
Taiwan	....	....	17
Slab zinc	15,122	7,776	27,393
United States	3,790	2,740	17,132
Brazil	55	340	....
Germany (W.)	112	....	728
Netherlands	364	224	1,364
U. K.	10,295	4,027	7,506
Korea	480	275	....
Philippines	....	....	165
Taiwan	26	122	....
Other countries	....	48	498
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	29,520	24,418	54,554
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	227	1,501	843
United States	130	75	58
Belgium	....	106	408
Germany (W.)	....	22	....
Netherlands	52	1,235	353
U. K.	....	....	6
Japan	45	63	18

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1958		
	May	June	July
Ore (lead content)	1,915	5,444	5,616
United States	1,915	1,334	1,821
Belgium	....	2,215	1,900
Germany (W.)	....	1,895	1,895
Refined lead	7,764	4,037	12,629
United States	2,568	2,605	5,226
U. K.	5,152	1,316	7,286
Japan	....	....	26
Taiwan	44	116	90
Other countries	....	....	1
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	9,679	9,481	18,245
Pipe and tubing	....	1	....
Lead scrap	42	....	....

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1958		
	Apr.	May	June
IMPORTS			
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	25,440	17,232	...
(ore, etc., s.t.)	11,105	4,547	...
(ref., s.t.)	14,940	9,015	...
Belgium†	17,604	...	...
Denmark	379	138	361
France (crude)	406	406	813
(refined)	15,875	22,264	22,428
Italy	7,803	...	...
Germany, W.	26,637	...	...
Netherlands	1,809	2,646	2,592
Norway	150	96	...
Sweden	6,539	3,835	3,699
Switzerland	3,425	3,491	...
U. K. (l.t.)	36,183	40,267	28,971
India (blister ref., l.t.)*	4,662	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	956	1,098	...
(ref., s.t.)	23,920	36,746	...
Canada (ref., s.t.)	23,261	19,358	20,831
Belgium†	12,007	...	...
Finland‡	1,372	1,120	1,035
Germany, W.	6,492	...	...
Norway	1,216	1,532	...
Sweden	476	210	...
U. K. (l.t.)	3,183	4,324	2,612
Turkey†	500	...	...
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blist., l.t.)*	34,157	39,854	30,023

† Includes alloys.
‡ Includes old.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1958		
	May	June	July
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	40,267	28,971	45,003
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	22,881	12,646	19,034
Canada	6,445	5,774	8,584
Belgium	2	78	21
Germany (W.)	18	13	19
Norway	151	150	51
Sweden	3	1	...
United States	6,446	5,299	10,286
Chile	3,700	4,400	5,972
Peru	351	345	649
Belgian Congo	250	250	250
Other countries	20	15	137
Of which:			
Electrolytic	27,997	18,099	29,361
Other refined	2,300	3,850	3,800
Blister or rough	9,925	6,749	11,697
Wrought and alloys	45	273	145
Total	40,267	28,971	45,003

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)
(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)
(In Tons)

	1956	1957	1958
January	15,121	14,260	14,233
February	13,940	9,974	12,157
March	16,219	14,958	12,316
April	14,448	18,671	20,962
May	14,729	18,351	20,574
June	16,403	14,539	....
July	11,079	14,181	....
August	18,470	14,966	....
September	13,849	14,160	....
October	12,800	13,370	....
November	14,084	16,620	....
December	15,694	14,606	....
Year	176,836	178,656	

French Copper Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958		
	May	June	July
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	406	813	...
Belgian Congo	406	813	...
Refined	22,264	22,428	16,410
United States	8,597	10,281	2,888
Canada	...	3,169	1,403
Chile	2,641	...	...
Belgium	4,652	5,081	5,194
Germany (W.)	629	292	555
Norway	457	250	258
Sweden	...	383	469
U. Kingdom	152	25	330
Belgian Congo	3,052	1,527	2,414
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	2,084	1,420	2,899

French Zinc Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958		
	May	June	July
Ore (gross weight)	27,639	25,763	39,601
Canada	...	1,142	2,612
Bolivia	...	2,024	...
Peru	999	3,408	362
Belgium	...	551	...
Finland	...	...	3,420
Greece	152	2,702	4,426
Italy	4,086	6,721	3,502
Netherlands	...	257	...
Norway	...	590	...
Spain	2,485	2,876	5,333
Yugoslavia	3,390	1,330	2,570
Algeria	3,283	1,057	2,718
Morocco	11,230	1,603	10,904
Tunisia	...	1,502	...
Belgian Congo	2,014	...	3,004
Australia	...	...	750
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	262	426	1,022
Belgium	43	390	743
Germany (W.)	10	28	101
Italy	153	...	178
Norway	40	...	...
Algeria	16	8	...

French Metal Exports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1958		
	May	June	July
LEAD			
Ore (gross Weight)	77	26	26
Pig lead	1,588	1,931	1,980
Uruguay	...	44	...
Denmark	254	203	203
Germany (W.)	726	576	540
Switzerland	200	1,107	410
United Kingdom	406	...	813
Other countries	2	1	14
Antimonial lead	53	44	32
COPPER			
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	5	...	6
ZINC			
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	1	100	1

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Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955 Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956 Total	801,136	966,473	36,168	88,069	20,734
1957					
January	72,999	82,025	3,207	67,964	1,883
February	69,651	72,084	2,661	59,793	1,435
March	74,527	77,418	2,970	61,378	1,865
April	68,284	77,167	2,896	54,982	2,070
May	65,108	75,347	2,832	53,565	2,373
June	58,547	70,959	2,973	49,356	2,336
July	52,173	60,621	2,544	48,379	2,079
Aug.	55,735	71,233	2,315	49,829	2,165
Sept.	58,692	70,804	2,279	47,736	2,115
Oct.	64,140	81,836	2,192	62,332	2,481
Nov.	58,898	70,187	1,920	58,689	1,590
Dec.	53,102	65,708	1,533	49,597	1,399
Total	751,856	875,389	30,322	663,330	23,791
1958					
January	57,845	69,707	1,881	50,658	1,566
February	50,695	58,356	1,803	42,687	1,294
March	50,547	60,157	1,975	39,719	1,630
April	44,948	59,311	2,215	35,796	1,467
May	44,093	57,506	2,422	36,447	1,655
June	40,701	57,124	2,205	38,132	1,971

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954 Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955 Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956 Total	966,113	866,404	57,522	10,023	32,134
1957					
January	82,025	73,702	4,510	1,008	2,805
February	72,084	64,346	4,188	874	2,676
March	77,418	69,258	4,445	878	2,837
April	77,167	69,141	4,316	894	2,816
May	75,347	67,251	4,421	953	2,722
June	70,959	63,910	3,590	868	2,591
July	60,621	54,847	3,010	825	1,939
Aug.	71,233	64,953	3,278	799	2,203
Sept.	70,804	64,470	3,243	870	2,221
Oct.	81,836	74,391	3,693	1,057	2,695
Nov.	70,187	63,944	3,006	862	2,375
Dec.	65,708	59,606	3,046	888	2,168
Total	875,389	789,819	44,746	10,776	30,048
1958					
January	69,707	63,294	3,327	894	2,192
February	58,356	52,579	3,202	796	1,779
March	60,157	54,007	3,395	823	1,932
April	59,311	53,271	3,385	949	1,705
May	57,506	51,634	3,077	891	1,904
June	57,124	51,967	3,001	839	1,317

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Feb.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Mar.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Apr.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
May	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
June	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
July	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Aug.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Sept.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Oct.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Nov.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Dec.	64.50	72.48	74.00	
Av.	64.50	65.165	74.00	

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS

(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	81.00	106.30	101.92	77.85
Feb.	78.16	104.34	98.59	74.82
Mar.	78.00	104.23	93.50	72.096
Apr.	77.94	103.92	93.45	70.72
May	77.50	105.23	92.865	67.34
June	78.33	106.50	92.02	66.18
July	81.78	106.50	90.265	64.35
Aug.	84.59	105.76	84.426	60.94
Sept.	91.96	105.50	84.00	
Oct.	94.60	104.85	84.00	
Nov.	103.11	104.50	83.80	
Dec.	106.58	104.50	78.70	
Av.	86.12	105.18	89.79	

Spot Straits Tin

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.268	105.036	101.511	92.94
Feb.	90.836	100.803	101.132	93.915
Mar.	91.161	100.786	99.643	94.452
Apr.	91.48	99.268	99.304	92.988
May	91.41	96.994	98.347	94.512
June	93.68	94.589	98.05	94.708
July	97.08	96.143	96.52	94.892
Aug.	96.521	99.049	94.261	94.988
Sept.	96.607	103.809	93.406	
Oct.	96.20	106.023	91.848	
Nov.	97.987	110.921	89.236	
Dec.	108.02	104.268	92.35	
Aver.	**94.85**	**101.475**	**96.301**	

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.628	104.768	101.347	92.653
Feb.	90.75	100.586	100.257	93.763
Mar.	91.065	100.524	99.476	94.363
Apr.	91.41	99.145	99.286	92.988
May	91.38	96.853	98.335	94.512
June	93.64	94.488	98.025	94.619
July	96.825	96.131	96.44	94.892
Aug.	96.456	98.924	94.159	94.976
Sept.	96.256	103.559	93.313	
Oct.	96.075	105.716	91.848	
Nov.	97.882	110.329	89.236	
Dec.	107.75	104.00	92.34	
Aver.	**94.73**	**101.252**	**93.672**	

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	324.68	277.88	256.00	224.35
Feb.	324.68	270.29	256.00	229.39
Mar.	322.61	261.40	256.00	232.096
Apr.	318.14	267.22	256.00	233.06
May	306.62	267.675	256.00	229.48
June	286.98	260.69	256.00	229.00
July	268.22	256.06	256.00	230.25
Aug.	255.18	256.00	252.20	240.27
Sept.	263.70	256.00	248.58	
Oct.	279.02	255.92	234.48	
Nov.	282.50	255.13	228.33	
Dec.	282.27	256.00	226.50	
Aver.	**292.90**	**261.71**	**248.51**	

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	—Sold or Used— Short tons	Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1957					
May	176,104	145,174	126,152	$63,352,473	195,126
June	195,126	138,007	140,277	70,379,484	192,856
July	192,856	142,041	155,531	77,905,184	179,366
August	179,366	143,449	129,839	65,509,199	192,976
September	192,976	129,278	147,169	75,823,527	175,085
October	175,085	133,759	125,430	67,292,495	183,414
November	183,414	135,024	146,333	78,858,676	172,105
December	172,105	140,036	140,996	70,850,564	171,145
Total	....	1,647,714	1,579,035	.....	.....
1958					
January	171,141	139,910	134,982	$69,837,103	176,069
February	176,069	121,980	115,958	60,049,048	182,091
March	182,091	134,020	120,903	61,980,890	195,207
April	195,207	125,000	124,514	61,698,379	195,962
May	.....	126,327	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	115,325	.....	.....	.....

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1954 Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955 Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956 Total	2,870,101	1,577,601	398,602	782,398	28,017
1957					
January	234,805	126,008	35,911	64,227	1,970
February	206,397	109,786	30,330	58,296	1,927
March	229,786	120,077	34,365	66,400	2,190
April	238,212	126,755	34,805	68,284	2,572
May	249,012	130,047	35,680	74,364	2,670
June	227,388	117,103	32,847	69,411	2,630
July	249,047	130,624	39,342	71,339	3,120
August	223,786	117,796	30,918	66,829	3,224
September	215,564	122,787	21,735	63,421	2,802
October	230,913	121,654	23,075	69,554	2,104
November	186,974	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	177,520	96,078	21,363	54,672	1,480
Total	2,677,423	1,396,502	399,040	789,430	28,187
1958					
January	193,678	108,616	21,915	57,188	1,538
February	207,459	118,835	21,983	58,296	1,927
March	190,092	108,913	20,692	55,973	1,533
April	210,477	118,793	22,178	62,737	1,954
May	217,299	115,660	27,361	67,376	2,389
June	228,587	118,767	28,674	74,580	2,248
July	249,588	126,160	24,678	72,194	2,642

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1954 Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955 Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956 Total	801,036	171,763	245,421	376,108	7,736
1957					
February	69,451	13,366	21,707	34,311	67
March	74,527	13,914	22,974	37,521	118
April	68,284	14,287	20,376	33,493	...
May	65,108	12,705	20,708	31,602	...
June	58,547	11,585	17,180	29,700	...
July	52,173	10,447	16,322	25,339	...
August	55,735	10,966	18,398	26,319	...
September	58,692	11,367	17,820	24,900	...
October	64,140	11,570	20,543	31,936	...
November	58,898	10,411	18,611	29,793	...
December	53,102	9,302	16,724	26,978	...
1957 Total	751,656	144,121	232,326	369,086	...
1958					
January	57,845	10,724	18,082	28,937	...
February	50,695	9,601	15,456	25,579	...
March	50,547	9,311	15,255	25,918	...
April	44,948	9,531	13,369	21,956	...
May	44,093	9,312	13,648	21,091	...
June	40,701	8,644	13,679	18,292	...

Virgin Aluminum

Ingot (30 lb.) 99½% Plus, Delivered

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1957	1957	1958
Jan.	22.90	24.40	27.10	28.10
Feb.	23.20	24.40	27.10	28.10
Mar.	23.20	24.60	27.10	28.10
Apr.	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
May	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
June	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
July	23.20	25.90	27.10	26.10
Aug.	24.26	26.70	28.10	26.77
Sept.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Oct.	24.20	27.10	28.10	....
Nov.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Dec.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Aver.	23.655	26.008	27.517	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,776	2,188	2,130	1,271
Feb.	1,648	1,901	2,522	2,522
Mar.	1,947	1,946	2,388	1,398
Apr.	1,756	2,279	2,511	1,479
May	1,836	2,462	2,230	1,443
June	1,686	2,302	1,881	1,709
July	1,437	2,002	1,428	1,428
Aug.	1,742	2,523	1,540	....
Sept.	2,159	2,031	1,501	....
Oct.	1,667	861	1,453	....
Nov.	1,954	2,141	1,230	....
Dec.	1,577	2,452	1,102	....
Total	21,186	24,975	21,915	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Feb.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Apr.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
May	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
June	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
July	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Aug.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Sept.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Oct.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Nov.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Dec.	170.00	170.00	166.40	....
Aver.	170.00	170.00	169.70	....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies OPEN HEARTH Net tons	% of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	% of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	% of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	% of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1954 Total ..	80,327,494	75.8	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0	1,693,741
1955 Total ..	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0	2,243,969
1956 Total ..	102,840,585	91.6	3,227,997	67.4	9,147,567	81.2	115,216,149	89.8	2,203,828
1957									
February ...	8,898,671	99.2	277,682	80.4	810,853	87.8	9,987,206	97.6	2,496,801
March	9,442,164	95.1	275,156	71.0	871,754	85.2	10,589,074	93.4	2,390,310
April	8,820,328	91.8	231,731	62.6	762,721	77.1	9,814,780	89.5	2,287,828
May	8,842,707	89.1	201,864	52.8	747,752	73.1	9,792,323	86.4	2,210,457
June	8,498,903	88.4	210,915	57.0	681,584	68.9	9,391,402	85.6	2,189,138
July	8,086,519	81.4	194,638	50.9	627,575	61.4	8,908,732	78.6	2,015,550
August	8,297,172	83.6	204,723	53.5	731,995	71.6	9,233,890	81.5	2,084,400
September ..	8,135,139	84.7	185,967	50.2	656,800	66.4	8,979,906	81.8	2,097,642
October	8,348,522	84.1	154,577	40.5	694,618	67.6	9,197,717	81.1	2,076,234
November ..	7,674,698	79.9	134,709	36.4	583,512	59.0	8,392,919	76.5	1,956,391
December ..	6,783,262	68.3	108,337	28.3	528,686	51.7	7,420,285	65.5	1,678,798
Total	101,657,776	87.0	2,475,138	54.9	8,582,082	71.3	112,714,996	84.5	2,161,776
1958									
January	6,085,124	58.6	121,338	35.5	547,450	44.8	6,753,912	56.1	1,524,585
February ...	5,252,112	56.0	81,597	26.4	448,614	40.6	5,782,373	53.6	1,445,581
March	5,598,944	53.9	122,317	35.7	533,361	43.6	6,254,622	52.3	1,412,000
April	4,875,619	48.5	109,433	33.1	547,939	46.3	5,532,991	47.8	1,289,741
May	5,602,123	53.7	110,366	32.3	588,670	48.2	6,301,159	52.7	1,422,384
June	6,378,942	63.4	88,125	26.6	660,413	55.8	7,127,480	61.6	1,661,417
July	5,712,587	55.0	114,218	33.4	593,600	48.6	6,420,405	53.7	1,452,580
August	6,479,000	62.4	134,000	39.2	672,000	55.0	7,285,000	60.9	1,644,000

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1949				
Tot. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.8
1950				
Tot. Yr.	64,810,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951				
Tot. Yr.	70,487,880	745,381	71,233,761	98.3
1952				
Tot. Yr.	61,828,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Total ..	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Total ..	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Total ..	77,114,073	868,758	77,980,831	92.7
1956				
Feb. ...	6,539,199	63,618	6,602,817	97.2
Mar. ...	7,083,877	65,566	7,149,443	98.5
Apr. ...	6,860,823	63,760	6,924,583	98.6
May ...	6,878,102	47,840	6,920,942	95.3
June ...	6,387,608	46,981	6,434,589	91.6
July ...	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	15.2
Aug. ...	5,100,669	41,548	5,142,217	70.3
Sept. ...	6,873,064	59,584	6,932,648	98.7
Oct. ..	7,245,650	69,909	7,315,559	100.8
Nov. ..	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,091	100.1
Dec. ..	7,268,743	65,841	7,334,584	101.0
Total ..	75,301,134	664,341	75,965,475	88.9
1957				
Jan.	7,209,547	72,826	7,282,373	98.8
Feb.	6,596,133	61,973	6,658,106	100.0
Mar. ..	7,179,100	67,779	7,246,879	98.3
Apr. ..	6,810,102	60,784	6,870,886	96.3
May ...	6,879,881	65,566	6,945,447	94.2
June	6,593,326	66,266	6,659,592	93.3
July ...	6,625,901	66,031	6,691,932	90.8
Aug. ..	6,719,763	61,988	6,781,751	92.0
Sept. ..	6,569,074	58,837	6,627,911	92.9
Oct.	6,454,450	65,028	6,519,478	88.4
Nov.	5,711,242	68,637	5,779,879	81.0
Dec.	5,212,624	69,175	4,854,444	62.8
Total ...	78,557,011	782,660	79,339,671	91.4
1958				
Jan.	4,785,269	69,175	4,854,444	62.8
Feb.	4,016,276	47,953	4,064,229	58.2
Mar.	4,418,778	45,175	4,463,953	57.8
April ...	3,787,907	39,302	3,827,209	51.2
May ...	4,048,328	25,468	4,073,796	52.7
June ...	4,396,285	26,463	4,422,748	59.1
July ...	4,277,515	26,668	4,304,183	55.7
Aug.	4,799,955	31,374	4,831,329	62.1

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1951	...2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952	...1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953	...1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Total	..1,184,096	880,158	303,938
1955			
Total	..1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988
1956			
Feb. ...	165,398	128,598	36,800
Mar. ...	170,045	130,839	39,206
Apr. ...	163,708	125,015	38,693
May ...	178,227	142,025	36,202
June ...	164,661	129,147	35,514
July ...	117,984	96,350	21,634
Aug. ...	159,831	127,001	32,830
Sept. ..	155,046	121,705	33,341
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832
Nov. ...	164,114	126,900	37,214
Dec. ...	158,725	125,569	33,156
Total ..	1,931,987	1,512,290	416,697
1957			
Jan. ...	169,240	133,826	35,414
Feb. ...	154,932	121,667	33,265
Mar. ...	160,054	124,416	35,638
Apr. ...	162,498	124,549	37,949
May ...	164,575	125,431	39,144
June ...	153,647	119,353	34,294
July ...	122,018	90,037	31,981
Aug. ...	145,926	111,080	34,846
Sept. ..	139,002	105,611	33,391
Oct. ...	146,397	113,216	33,181
Nov. ...	127,115	98,436	28,679
Dec. ...	120,787	92,125	28,662
Total ..	1,766,191	1,261,301	406,444
1958			
Jan. ...	120,722	94,717	26,005
Feb. ...	103,297	79,708	23,589
Mar. ...	106,233	82,195	24,038
Apr. ...	91,464	69,121	22,343
May	87,002	66,086	20,916

Galvanized Sheet Shipments

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	211,101	269,464	235,902	186,649
Feb.	199,408	272,997	205,048	167,627
Mar.	238,649	291,193	206,836	195,885
Apr.	239,001	266,728	198,585	206,368
May	235,962	272,741	206,657	231,318
June	246,940	279,058	239,037	277,180
July	205,211	*	167,247	239,883
Aug.	241,863	276,048	186,790	.....
Sept.	269,020	256,803	183,952	.....
Oct.	260,010	278,637	212,886	.....
Nov.	255,692	255,135	190,380	.....
Dec.	261,640	239,173	159,363	.....
Tot.	2,864,497	2,957,991	2,392,637	.....

* Combined with August figures.

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNEPLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1957	Hot Dipped 1958	Electrolytic 1957	Electrolytic 1958
Jan.	88,174	31,455	492,502	474,359
Feb.	63,040	29,451	407,008	397,861
Mar.	113,593	36,794	618,827	419,102
Apr.	130,037	43,670	664,590	468,568
May	34,282	37,628	278,769	402,521
June	32,783	42,850	321,584	429,761
July	39,234	45,481	380,815	422,776
Aug.	40,542	.....	409,515	.....
Sept.	36,983	.....	338,078	.....
Oct.	28,917	.....	293,668	.....
Nov.	20,645	.....	256,911	.....
Dec.	21,633	.....	214,215	.....
Tot.	649,974		4,676,482	

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan. 6...	81.2	97.6	98.4	56.1
Jan. 13...	83.2	98.6	96.4	57.0
Jan. 20...	83.2	99.0	96.6	55.5
Jan. 27...	85.0	100.4	97.6	54.0
Feb. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	54.0
Feb. 11...	86.8	99.1	97.7	53.5
Feb. 18...	89.1	98.8	97.8	50.9
Feb. 25...	90.8	98.8	96.0	54.6
Mar. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	53.1
Mar. 11...	92.9	100.0	93.8	52.4
Mar. 18...	94.2	100.6	93.5	52.5
Mar. 25...	93.7	99.5	92.4	50.6
Apr. 1...	94.4	99.6	90.6	48.6
Apr. 8...	95.3	97.7	90.3	48.5
Apr. 15...	94.6	100.9	90.4	46.8
Apr. 22...	94.6	100.2	88.7	47.9
Apr. 29...	95.6	100.5	87.0	47.8
May 6...	96.6	96.4	86.7	49.4
May 13...	97.2	95.2	84.2	52.3
May 20...	96.9	95.3	86.4	56.4
May 27...	96.4	97.3	88.0	58.1
June 3...	95.8	96.3	87.5	62.4
June 10...	94.7	96.7	86.5	64.0
June 17...	96.0	93.4	85.2	64.9
June 24...	95.0	93.0	84.0	61.7
July 1...	71.1	84.9	78.5	51.0
July 8...	85.9	12.3	78.7	53.4
July 15...	91.2	12.9	79.3	54.9
July 22...	91.0	14.6	79.4	57.3
July 29...	90.7	17.0	79.4	57.8
Aug. 5...	86.9	16.9	79.8	58.8
Aug. 12...	89.4	57.5	80.6	60.5
Aug. 19...	90.2	87.5	82.1	62.6
Aug. 26...	90.6	95.8	82.2	63.5
Sept. 2...	93.4	97.0	81.0	61.7
Sept. 9...	93.8	98.7	81.9	65.9
Sept. 16...	95.7	100.6	82.1	65.6
Sept. 23...	96.1	100.6	82.2	...
Sept. 30...	97.0	101.6	82.6	...
Oct. 7...	96.7	101.8	82.2	...
Oct. 14...	96.5	100.9	80.9	...
Oct. 21...	98.9	101.4	80.2	...
Oct 28..	100.0	101.2	79.7	...
Nov. 4...	99.4	101.3	78.0	...
Nov. 11...	99.6	100.6	77.7	...
Nov. 18...	99.2	100.2	76.0	...
Nov. 25...	100.1	100.1	72.1	...
Dec. 2...	97.6	101.1	71.5	...
Dec. 9...	100.1	101.3	69.2	...
Dec. 16...	100.3	102.0	67.7	...
Dec. 23...	96.9	94.3	53.7	...
Dec. 30...	95.7	97.3	59.0	...

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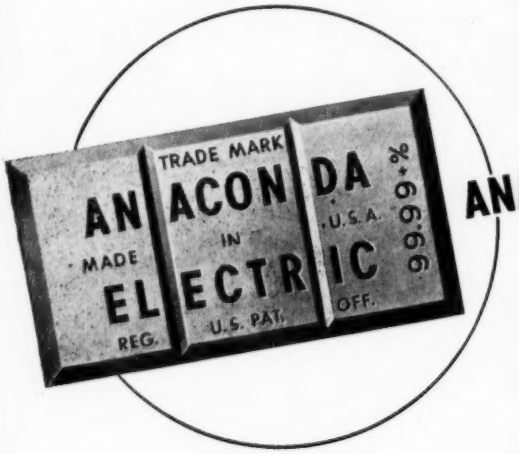

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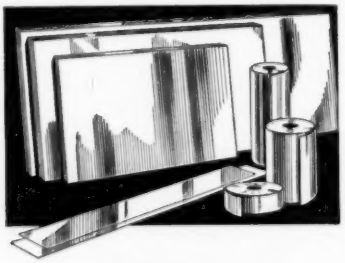

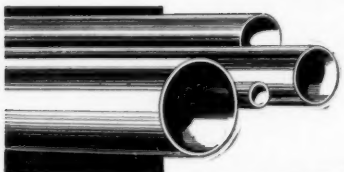

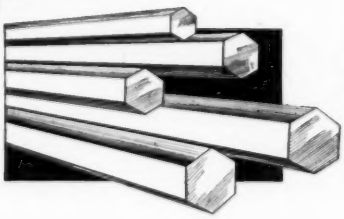

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